

Address of the General Anti-Slavery Convention,--Held in London from the 13th to the 22d of June inclusive, 1843.
To the Christian professors of every denomination in America, and all other countries where the injustice of Slavery exists:

DEAR FRIENDS AND BRETHREN:

Under a deep sense of the duties and responsibilities which, as professing Christians, devolve upon us, we affectionately address you on the momentous subject of Slavery; to promote the immediate and universal abolition of which, we are now assembled in Convention.

To attempt to prove in these days of light and knowledge that the institution of Slavery, with all its foul and evil influences on the oppressor and the oppressed, is a most unjust and cruel outrage on the inalienable rights of humanity, and the sanction of it a flagrant violation of the precepts of the Gospel, would be little less than an insult to the understandings and feelings of Christian professors of any country or of any name.

If there are, however, among the professed followers of the merciful Redeemer, those whose eyes may be so far blinded, or whose consciences so far seared by interest or ignorance, pride or prejudice, as still to sanction and uphold this unjust and sinful system, we would earnestly entreat them, not only for their own souls' sake to abandon at once and forever a course so hateful in the sight of Him who "hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth;" and who hath given his only begotten Son "a ransom for all," without distinction of color or of clime. We feel bound thus faithfully to warn all those professors of the Christian name who may hold, or justify the holding, of their fellow-men in bondage, in the firm and solemn belief that we shall hereafter be judged, not by the standard which our wilful ignorance or interested prejudice may have induced us to adopt with secret misgivings, but by that righteous standard which our blessed Lord unalterably fixed when he said, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them;" a standard upon which the light of truth has now so clearly shone, as to leave every Christian professor without the shadow of an excuse for continuing or upholding the mildest system of personal slavery.

In those countries, however, where Christianity is professed, but where slavery still exists, there are many who may acknowledge its cruelty and injustice, who would shrink from any active participation in its guilt, and who profess, and we believe sincerely profess, to desire its speedy and entire abolition. To you, our fellow professors of this most important class, upon whom, in America especially, the question of the safe and speedy, or protracted and dangerous abolition of slavery greatly rests--we earnestly yet affectionately entreat you to remember, that under existing circumstances silence may be guilt, and inactivity and indifference may be sin. We would therefore beseech you brethren, prayerfully to consider how far you are faithfully bringing the convictions of your own minds to bear on the sentiments of the community at large upon this great question.

It is in vain to expect that slavery will be abolished by the government of any free country, until there has been raised against it that force of public opinion which gives the moving principle to legislation, and the executive power to law. And since each member of society, however obscure, assists in forming, for good or for evil, this sum of public opinion, how deeply important is it that every individual in a professedly religious community should use all his influence and his energy to raise the tone of moral and religious feeling around him, to at least that Christian standard which he himself acknowledges.

In thus encouraging you to the performance of your duty as members of civil and religious society, permit us to observe that it is one thing silently to retain a sentiment in our own bosom, it is another to declare it boldly and openly to all around us. It is one thing to pass over without observation the erroneous sentiments that may be expressed in our hearing, and it is quite another thing fearlessly, yet meekly, to counteract such sentiments by the honest expression of our own. It is very easy to stand silent spectators of the earnest efforts of a few devoted men, struggling against fearful difficulties to obtain the end for which we may more secretly profess to be anxious; but it is not so easy, amid the prejudice of a slave holding nation, zealously to co-operate with their arduous labors in behalf of a poor, despised, and injured people.

We are not insensible to the trials of your position, disheartened, as you may be, in the performance of your duty by the sneers or ill-will of the majority who surround you; but bearing in mind that it is mainly by the uncompromising performance of your individual duty, that the majority will be reduced; that you each form a link in that chain of influence which is all-powerful to shatter or rivet the fetters of the enslaved; we fervently entreat you to come forth in the meekness, but in the firmness and boldness of the Christian character, and regardless alike of the smiles or the frowns of others, endeavor to do your part in turning the tide of national feeling in favor of the oppressed and injured slave.

It may be there are those amongst you who, in their anxiety to discountenance what they may conceive to be the injudicious zeal or improper conduct of some who have been very active in the abolition movement, have declined to take any part themselves in this work of justice and humanity. There may be others who go still further, and hesitate not to judge and condemn on professedly religious grounds, those who may feel conscientiously bound to the zealous and public advocacy of this righteous cause. Without attempting to judge in these matters, we will venture respectfully and kindly to express our conviction that this state of feeling arises as much from pride and prejudice on the

one hand, as from indiscretion or impropriety on the other; and that at any rate the weakness or the violence of others can form no valid excuse for our own inactivity in a righteous cause; it ought rather to induce us to throw into every truly good and benevolent work, the protective influence of our own example.

Christianity consists not in a mere profession of doctrines; it is an active and benevolent principle of love to God and man, which should ever prompt us to imitate the example of its blessed Author, whose life was devoted to relieving distress, mitigating human suffering, and bursting the physical as well as the spiritual bonds of poor suffering humanity. Oh, then, may all party feeling, all personal prejudice, all suspicion of motives, be washed away by the springs of love and charity in each individual heart; and may these springs, uniting in one, mighty stream of Christian benevolence, sweep from the soil of America, and from every country of the world, the blood-stained spot of slavery.

In the cheering belief that the abolition of this nefarious system is pursuing its onward course throughout the world, this Convention would desire to encourage rather than rebuke, to commend rather than condemn; but we dare not conceal from you our painful conviction that in the United States of America more particularly, the progress of emancipation has been greatly retarded, and the oppression of free people of color greatly aggravated, by the prevalence of that unjustifiable prejudice against color to which slavery has given birth, and which is as opposed to the law of Christian love, as it is disgraceful to a people who boast of their perfect equality of civil and religious rights.

We know how hard it is to withstand the influence of education, and the current of popular feeling; but we would entreat you to struggle against this baneful prejudice, and fervent are our desires that you may seek and obtain that assistance of Divine grace which alone can subdue the pride of the human heart, and enable us to consider every country, and every man our brother; and especially would we call upon you to extend that care over the education of your children as will most effectually preserve the rising generation from imbibing prejudices so inimical to social happiness and national prosperity.

In conclusion, dear friends and brethren, fellow professors of the Christian faith, we commend the hapless slave to your Christian sympathy and aid; and oh! if the spirit that has escaped from his toil-worn frame, should meet our own at the judgment seat of Christ, may we each in that solemn hour, when we shall need the shield of Infinite Mercy for ourselves, feel the cheering assurance that we have done all in our power, to shield from oppression and suffering on earth, our fellow candidates for the mercy of heaven.

(Signed.) THOMAS CLARKSON,
President of the Convention.
London, June 20, 1843.

GENERAL DUFF GREEN.

This important personage, you know, has been trying various expedients to cut a figure, ever since the adhesion of his old master, Calhoun, to the Van Buren dynasty in 1837, threw him out of employment as a nullifier. His labors as a Whig in 1840 were but poorly rewarded, and so he came to London and figured a while as an anti-slavery man and corn-law repealer. Returning to America last winter, he caused the newspapers to herald his advent as the bearer of a most important project, having the virtual sanction of the British Government, which was to resuscitate confidence and restore universal prosperity. After a short time, when it was thought the trumpets were sufficiently sounded, General Green came forth in the Madisonian of January 16, 1843, with what purported to be an outline of his plan. To give it a show of authenticity, he says, "Indeed, I was authorized by Lord Aberdeen himself, to say, that it was his earnest desire to place the commercial relations of the two countries on terms of reciprocity." This sounds very pretty, but on examination you will see that it means just nothing. However it served, with a casual reader, to give a show of weight to what follows. It is General Green that now speaks and gives his own opinion, and only his own opinion, to show the world what he understands by his 'reciprocity' in trade. Says he, 'I am persuaded that a treaty may be made, providing for the admission of cotton, rice, and Indian corn, into England and her dependencies, at a nominal duty, or duty free, and that the trade in lumber and provisions, and all our surplus-products, may be placed on the same footing as the like products, of her colonies; at the same time, that our navigation may obtain concessions no less important. And that for granting us these favors, England will ask of us no more than that our tariff shall be so modified as to her manufacturers, as to change thereon no higher rate of duty than is indispensable to provide for an economical administration of our Government.'

Here we see the extent and design of his reciprocity. 'Cotton, Rice, Tobacco, Indian Corn'--not wheat. Cotton is now admitted at a nominal duty, but the planters are afraid England will by and by, lay a duty in favor of East India cottons. Rice and tobacco are heavily charged here, for revenue purposes, both products of slave labor, and the planters are as eager to force tobacco upon the Europeans as the merchants of London to force opium upon the Chinese. Indian corn is grown more at the South than at the North, and moreover, is an article that is not used at all in England. The people will not eat

it. Thus, we see, that while wheat is passed over, the whole scheme goes for the benefit of the slave-holders, and all the Northern interests are now proposed to be negotiated away, so as to deprive the representatives of the free States of all voice in the matter, by John Tyler and Daniel Webster. The free wheat-growers of the North-West are slighted, and the starving poor of England are to be fed with tobacco--more baccy, as the sailor said. I can now only refer to Mr. Webster's Baltimore speech, and to publications in the American and English papers, all evidently having a common origin and object--a more perfect identification of interest between the land-holders of America. Suffice it to say, General Green succeeded so far in 'Tylerizing' that he obtained an appointment as 'agent' to revisit England, and with the full concurrence of the American Executive, work the wires the best way he could to pave the way for such a negotiation. But the misfortune of our present dynasty has always been a universal propensity to flatter, and General Green could not help nagging his office by causing it to be known everywhere that he was in the special and personal confidence of the President of the United States. The English papers began to talk about it, and at length so much inquiry was made that it seemed necessary for the English ministry to 'define their position.' The following paragraph is from the London Morning Herald, of June 6. The Herald is a warm supporter of Sir Robert Peel, and speaks in this case, ostensibly from authentic information. It will show two things--first, to what personal indignities our Northern Ambassadors is subjected, in having such a man as Duff Green sent over to negotiate under his nose, as having the personal view of the President--and secondly, that the blab has compelled Sir Robert Peel to decline having anything to do with Green and his schemes. The people of the free States will receive some other useful information concerning the views of their chief Executive illustrative of the benefits of voting for a slave holder. The Herald says:

'President Tyler is deeply impressed with the manifold advantages that would accrue to the United States from the more favorable admission of British fabrics into the Union, and is most anxious to conclude on terms of mutual concession, a treaty, which would enable him to recommend to Congress a considerable reduction of American import duties on our goods. Mr. Webster, too, though at first somewhat opposed to the President's views on this subject, before resigning his seat in the Cabinet, had, we believe, heartily adopted them. General Duff Green, the gentleman, who was formerly connected with a Washington journal, and who enjoys, we are told, the President's confidence, being about to proceed to Europe, was put by Mr. Tyler into complete possession of his views, and strongly recommended by the President to the American resident at this Court. Mr. Everett was indeed directed by Mr. Tyler to present General Green to Sir Robert Peel, in reference to this subject. General Green had not however, any official character or powers, and his mission was simply to impress on our government President Tyler's opinion and to express his willingness to open negotiations at Washington. Gen. Green has been placed in communication with Sir Robert Peel; but it has, we are informed, been intimated to him that as he is not possessed of any diplomatic powers or character, no expression of opinion or reply to his statements can be given by the responsible servants of the British crown. He was heard with courtesy and there the matter ends.'

This is very civil in Sir Robert--and very cool too, is it not?

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Emancipator, of last week, after copying the proceedings of the State Convention, makes the following forcible remarks respecting the candidate and the cause in this State:--

We commend the judgment of our New Hampshire friends, in again putting in nomination their excellent candidate. General Hoit is a Democrat of the old school--a clear-headed, strong-minded man--having had considerable experience in public affairs, and possessing a character for sterling integrity and moral worth which outweighs that of all the opposing candidates. At the contest in March last, he received 3,402 votes. Then, the State was not thoroughly organized. By the next election we expect to see a large increase of Liberty votes, as the result of measures now in progress. The camp of the "Democracy," which has so long cursed New Hampshire with its despotic rule, is much disordered through the defection of Isaac Hill and his followers. Governor Hubbard, who used to be carried into the Executive chair on the shoulders of 10,000 majority, succeeded in March last by only 1,500. Every honest man in New England would rejoice to see the dynasty of the Woodburys, Hubbards and Athertons overthrown. New Hampshire has been ruled for nearly twenty years by a race of unprincipled politicians whose exclusiveness, small-mindedness, subservience to slavery, and reiterated outrages upon humanity, have made that doomed State the hissing and the reproach of honesty and decency throughout the country. We know not where we could find more degraded tools of the slaveocracy--more willing pimps of that harlot abomination--than in New Hampshire. Here public men of the Atherton school have at the bidding of the South, wormed themselves through the gutters and sloughs of political meanness, doing the work of scavengers, and seeming to delight in av-

ocations which the ordinary tenants of the ditch would turn from with squealing and disgust. Charles G. Atherton, who has been the leader of the Congressional delegation in the lower House, and who has been recently elevated to a seat in the United States Senate has covered himself with as large a mantle of disgrace as can possibly hang upon the narrow shoulders of so small a man. With a soul, which by some strange error of nature, has been located in a humble body instead of a quagmire--with an intellect of the lowest order, and which makes up in effrontery and pretensions, what it lacks in scope and altitude--this Atherton, merely by his unscrupulous devotion to his party, has become the pet of that sham Democracy, which talks much of equal rights, and does little for their vindication, which makes fat promises of 'reform,' but renders lean performance, and whose hollow pretenses and shameless hypocrisy would long since have driven it into the shades of a hopeless minority, had it not been so fortunate as to have had its education in an age which posterity will denominate "the era of humbug." It is such a party, under the leadership of such men, that has ruled New Hampshire for fifteen or eighteen years. Its dominion has been an unmitigated curse to the State. Under its influence, its prosperity has withered, its intelligence has wilted, its morality has deteriorated. For the overthrow of this political tyranny the Liberty party was organized. Poor short-sighted, tottering Whiggery has neither the power, the skill, nor the courage to accomplish it. Aiming at nothing, and laboring to accomplish it, the success of its efforts during the last ten years, has been in exact proportion to the magnitude of its undertaking. The Liberty party embodies in its principles and measures, the requisite munitions for the redemption of New Hampshire. If the Whigs and Conservatives were wise, and did not hate Liberty more than they do "Hubbard, Atherton & Co.," they would abandon their organizations and their candidates, and unite with the true friends of equal rights in the elevation to the gubernatorial chair, of that sterling man, DANIEL HOIT.

From the Voice of Freedom.

REASONS FOR JOINING THE LIBERTY PARTY.

MR. EDITOR:--I hope your readers will have patience, and will consider the reasons for cordially uniting with the Liberty party. Their principles will bear investigation, and the more they are examined the better. Let all honest men, who love civil liberty, and are sick of the endless turmoil of party strife, examine our principles, hear our reasons, and then in the fear of God, decide whether they will hold on to their pro-slavery parties, or turn from them, and join these who are contending for the inalienable rights of man. We now proceed to offer other reasons for so doing.

The Liberty party is a northern party. Slavery constitutes a southern party, sustained by almost all the property of the South, and ever active to extend the slave power, to favor slave labor, and to protect slave productions. And by mixing with the political parties it has been able to control them both, to shape our national measures, and to make the national government its humble tool. The Liberty party breaks all connection with the Southern party, exposes their selfish, ambitious schemes, resists their measures, and contends for the rights of all men, of the poor as well as the rich. They plant themselves upon those immutable principles of moral justice, which protect the persons, the labor, the property, the rights of the poor, the laboring class, the unprotected; and demand that their persons, property and liberty, shall be secured and defended by the government. And they hesitate not to add, that where protection ceases, allegiance is not due. From the nature of the case this party must be hostile to the slaveocracy of the South, and attach itself to the essential interests of the North, or of the free States. If these interests are worth anything--if northern labor, and capital, and liberty, are not all to be sacrificed to advance the slave power, then it is important that there should be some Northern party, with northern feelings, to look after and take care of northern interests. Can any northern man then, who has not drunk in southern principles, and who is not willing, that northern laborers should become hewers of wood and drawers of water to the aristocrats of the South, refuse to give the Liberty Party, his cordial support? Here can be no neutrals; he that will not help the northern party, will give his influence to the southern party.

The Liberty party will be conservative. The old pro-slavery parties have been at war for a series of years; and have kept the country in a state of turmoil. Brothel is divided against brother, and neighbor against neighbor. Hickory poles, log cabins, and all other devices of folly, not to say of wickedness, are brought into requisition to produce party excitement, and gain party votes. Our legislative halls are filled with strife, national interests sacrificed, and every thing made to yield to party views. And this wretched state of things must remain while the two great parties remain so nearly balanced; one preponderating to-day, and the other to-morrow. Both hoping to obtain power, and ready to seize the offices. Can a moral people be willing to perpetuate such a scene of perpetual strife, to be always kept in hot water, to hold up partizan leaders, and help them into office, and tread on the neck of their humble tools? The Liberty party are few in number, and cannot, at present, come into compe-

tion with either of the great parties; but they can step between them, and unite in all those measures, which are calculated to promote the true interests of the nation, without any regard to their party strife. In this way they can hold them back, moderate their strife, and induce them to attend to the true interests of their constituents. So that from their position as a party, they must necessarily be conservative.

The grand object of the Liberty party is such, that I can heartily pray to the God of heaven that his blessing may be obtained. I should indeed be ashamed to pray for those objects of party strife, as bank or sub-treasury, and I suspect that the most zealous partisans have little to do with prayer. I fear God is not in all their thoughts when at caucus or at the ballot-box. Their objects are such, that it could hardly be expected, that any serious man would pray over them, or wish to carry them into his closet. Not so with the great object, for which the Liberty men are contending. They can take it into their closet and spread it out, before God, can pray over it, and the nearer they get to the throne of grace, the more earnestly can they press the subject upon the God of mercy. Here is no drawback, no misgivings, no fear, that a righteous, just, and prayer-hearing God, will turn away his ear from their request. Now I wish to be found on praying ground; to unite in pursuing interests, over which I and others can pray. And I cannot see how those, who believe in the moral government of God, can unite in any cause, upon which they cannot ask the blessing of that God, whose kingdom ruleth over all. If they choose to act without God, I do not wish to go with them.

KIAH BAILEY.

BRUTALITY OF A SLAVEHOLDER.

Petersburg, June 26, 1843.

DEAR SIR:--It is so very seldom that your columns are graced with any communications from these "diggins," that it may excite some curiosity in your breast to know from whom these lines now emanate. Suffice it to say, sir, that they emanate from a friend, and without being an acquaintance. Your good sense, fearlessness, and independence of thought and speech, have gained for you many friends in this section of country. The object of the present communication is to notice the death of a negro by whipping a few days ago. A man named Mintree, caught a negro that had run away from him some time; he tied his hands and feet together, what we call tucking, and with the end only of a cowhide, he gave him about 500 lashes--not the full length of the hide but the end only, filling his body with short cuts from his head to his heels. While Mintree was whipping him, the negro asked for water and while Mintree was gone for water, the negro untied himself and ran off to a pool of water and jumped in. He held his mouth open until his stomach was actually filled with water up to his throat. Mintree having found out that the negro was gone, became more exasperated than ever. He took him out of the water tied him up and gave him about two hundred lashes more, from the effects of which he died. Mintree has been committed to prison, the negro examined, and a court called to try him on the first of next month; the result of that trial I will let you know. The negro was dissected and if I should judge from the physicians' face, they believe that he was murdered.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia used to be termed 'the city of brotherly love.' How bitter would be the satire now, if such a name were applied to it. It has been made over to the devil in fee simple,--or, what amounts to the same thing, it is given up to the tender mercies of mob law. Its cowardly police hardly dare to peep, and the rowdies have things pretty much their own way. We do not pretend to keep a record of the different mobs which set law at defiance, and work their diabolism with impunity. The last one we have read of was a fireman's mob--clubs and stones were used freely--heads broken--engines smashed--and the contending parties and the city were only not disgraced, because they had already sunk too low for that. Well--let them have mob law to their heart's content. They began with a set-upon the abolitionists, the pro-slavery magistracy virtually cheering the less respectable ruffians on--and now like the Kilkenny cats, upon whom has been conferred a classic immortality, they are inconspicuously devouring each other, with a prospect of leaving not even a fragment of tail to testify that the combatants have been. Surely the iniquity of the great city has found her out.

Since writing the above, there have been two more riots in Philadelphia--regular pitched battles between several fire companies. Heads were broken as usual. We write this one day earlier than the date of our paper--so that the reader may very safely conclude that there have occurred two or three additional mobs in that city between the date of our writing and his reading. [Christian Freeman.]

A boat was recently upset on the Thames, at London, and a number of boys were exposed to imminent danger, when a black boy leaped in and saved six of the little fellows; the seventh he was unable to rescue.

The history of most lives may be briefly comprehended under the following heads--our follies, our faults, and our misfortunes. [Anonymous.]

Veils are said to be injurious to the eyes.

Original Communications.

LINCOLN CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES.

MR. EDITOR:

At the late meeting of the Lincoln Conference, which was held at Bath, there was something of a flare up on the subject of slavery. The state of the case was this: On the second day of the meeting, the Rev. J. T. Hawes, a delegate from Franklin Conference, in presenting his report, stated among other remarks, that Franklin Conference was emphatically *abused of brethren*; that all the great moral and religious enterprises of the day the abolition of slavery itself not excepted, were brought before the Conference, and discussed with great freedom; that this body of professing Christians was not accustomed to turn a deaf ear to the sighing of two and a half millions of crushed spirits, nor was it afraid to speak of their wrongs; that it had passed strong resolutions touching this subject, and passed them with great unanimity. He also remarked that individual churches in the country had looked the subject of slavery in the face; that his own church had resolved to withhold fellowship from slaveholders, and that they expected him to preach against the sin of slaveholding, and to warn his hearers against all participation in that sin, with the same freedom that he would use in preaching against adultery or murder.

Mr. Hawes stated furthermore, that an appeal had recently been made to some of the churches in Franklin County in behalf of the fugitives in Canada, and that the result was seen in boxes of clothing which had been collected for those who had fallen among thieves, and escaped with the skin of their teeth.

In speaking on the subject of Foreign Missions Mr. Hawes remarked that there were those in the churches of Franklin County, who would contribute more cheerfully and more liberally to the funds of the American Board were it to cut aloof from all connexion with slaveholders. Whether the course of such was right or wrong he did not pretend to say--he simply stated the fact. There were prominent individuals in the churches who were not sure that they were under obligations to sustain the Board, in its operations, or that it was right for them to do so, while it elected slaveholding ministers as members, supported slaveholding missionaries, and sent its agents to solicit funds of slaveholding churches, and thus gave the right hand of fellowship to those who help to perpetuate a system of iniquity which has drenched the annals of our race in tears and blood.

During these remarks there were strong symptoms of uneasiness on the part of some in the house.

The Rev. Mr. Palmer arose and 'called the gentlemen to order,' and proceeded to make quite a speech. He accused Mr. H. in no very courteous manner, of a 'breach of courtesy' in availing himself of that opportunity to introduce a subject so foreign to the objects of the Conference, and to attempt to prejudice the mind of the audience against one of the cherished institutions of the age &c. &c.

When Mr. P. had set down Mr. H. proceeded. It was one part, he said, of the creed of Franklin Conference, that the cause of Missions was the cause of God, His brethren had no idea of abandoning that cause. There were hearts that would keep fast to this work till they ceased to beat. Still there were those who had their doubts with regard to the propriety of contributing to the Board while it maintained its present position in relation to slavery; and who, unless these doubts could be removed, or the Board should change its position, would seek other channels through which their contributions might flow to the heathen.

Mr. H. closed his remarks in a manner adopted to leave a good impression upon the mind of the audience. And here the thing might have ended, but Mr. Palmer arose and proceeded to make another speech. He had no objection, he said, to hear slavery condemned and denounced; and had the brother simply spoken against slavery, he would not have interrupted him; but he could not sit and hear the American Board slandered. He virtually admitted, however, before he closed, that it was the introduction of slavery into the Conference, and not what was said of the Board, that troubled him. He said he should have interrupted the delegate before, (that is, before he alluded to the Board; for he did interrupt him as soon as he mentioned that,) but he kept hoping that he would stop! If Lincoln Conference, he said, was hereafter to be disturbed in this manner, he should move for a reconsideration of the vote whereby delegates had been appointed to other bodies. He would vote to send no delegates to other Conferences, and to receive none from them.

The Rev. Mr. Ellingwood, who was Moderator, thanked brother Palmer for his remarks. This was not the first time, he said, that Lincoln conference had been imposed upon by delegates from abroad--he hoped it would be the last. Mr. H. had been delegated to represent the state of religion in Franklin Conference and not to give a lecture on slavery &c. &c.

Rev. Mr. Eggeson of Thomaston had the misfortune to differ from the sentiments expressed by the brethren who had preceded him. He would not say that the delegate had not misjudged as to the expediency of making the remarks which he had seen fit to make; but that he had a right to make them, he should maintain, &c. &c.

This brought up the Rev. Mr. Adams of Brunswick. Though not a member of the Conference, and seeming to doubt whether he had a right to speak but presuming that he had, he volunteered his services in behalf of the *insulted* Conference, which could not take care of itself! He thought his brethren had been grossly imposed upon. There was reason why they should be grieved. As to the American Board it was in no sense pro-slavery. It did not support slaveholding missionaries, &c. &c.

Mr. Hawes then arose, and asked leave

to make a remark. He said he would not occupy the time of the Conference, but he wished simply to say that if there was *gruff* in the house, it was not all on one side. He too was grieved. Had it been an enemy who had thus reproached him, he could have borne it. But when such men as his brother Palmer, his brother Adams, and the Moderator, with whom he had often taken sweet counsel, and in whose company he had walked to the house of God, saw fit to deal out their reproaches in this manner, he was wounded. But grieved though he was, yet he was not angry. He had loved these brethren, and he loved them still. The smiting of his brethren should not break his head. His prayer to heaven should be in their behalf, &c.

Thus ended the matter till the meeting was closed. Then commenced the discussion, in the house and on the way; and I know not that it is finished yet.

ONE WHO WAS THERE TO SEE.
August 21, 1843.

[For the Liberty Standard.]

MR. WILLEY.
The leaders of the two prevailing parties in this country have become perfect adepts at throwing dust in the eyes of the people, that the truth may be imperfectly discerned. The editor of the Kennebec Journal exercises his skill in this way by denouncing Mr. May the Liberty candidate for Congress, "an anti-tariff loco loco lawyer." Now, Mr. Editor, let me analyze this "much in little" and see what it amounts to.

Mr. May is first styled "an anti-tariff" man. This I deny, and challenge Mr. Severance for the proof. Now do your best neighbor. Give us your proof. Let there be no backing out. Show that in making this serious charge you have not slandered your competitor, but have treated him honorably as you should do. The truth is, this endless jab about measures of domestic policy is kept up as a hobby to gull the people and ride into power. Both whigs and democrats are keeping up an interminable din about the tariff as though there were a wide difference of opinion in relation to the main principles of its adjustment while in fact they are quite nearly agreed. Let us see if it is not so. On the democratic side Mr. Van Buren expresses his opinion in favor of "a discriminating tariff for revenue purposes only, and which will incidentally protect American industry," and this view has been reiterated by such men as R. M. Johnson of Kentucky, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania and some others of a like stamp in almost the same language. And what are the views of the whigs on this subject? Let us hear him who is regarded as "the life, the soul, the embodiment of whig principles"—Henry Clay. He is in favor of "a tariff" he says, "which while it affords sufficient revenue to meet the wants of an economical administration of the government, at the same time affords adequate incidental protection to American industry." There, my reader, if you can tell the difference between these two champions of their respective parties on this much mooted topic, you shall have the credit for more discernment than I can pretend to. Here we have it from the chiefs of both parties:—A tariff sufficient for revenue, so arranged as to afford adequate incidental protection to American industry. I run no hazard in saying that Mr. May entirely concurs in the opinions. The truth is these are the views of the people, and not less so, the views of the Liberty party. To make party questions of our industrial interests is hazardous in the extreme, and ought to be frowned upon. Persist in doing so, and where and when can we expect permanency—an object loudly called for and most urgently demanded? Better submit them to the collected wisdom and patriotism of Congress, than to throw them to the four winds of party strife. As a member of the Liberty Party I do insist that we ought not to make the industry of the nation the football of party contention. Both the whig and democratic parties, by drawing into their party strifes these measures which deeply affect the labor and pecuniary interests of the nation, are doing more to damage its affairs and to create distrust and uncertainty than all other causes put together. This is a sad state of things, and the more dangerous because there is a vigilant, wily and arbitrary power, opposed to human rights and free labor. I mean the Slave Power—which wields these parties to subserve its own designs and interests. And how shall the people escape from this position? An escape is absolutely demanded, or interminable trouble is before us. I answer, they may remedy the evil by uniting with a party which refuses to cast these interests upon the unstable surges of party strife, preferring to submit them to the collected wisdom and patriotism of Congress, where the true interests of the nation should be known, felt, and consulted—a party that makes personal rights paramount to every other object, and which, secured, will inevitably overthrow the grand cause of instability and fluctuation.

Next, Mr. May is charged with being a "loco loco" in disguise—a character variously estimated according to the medium through which it is viewed. But surely why is he a "loco-loco" any more than a whig? Has he not trodden the pathway of both parties? and finding them miserably selfish and untrue to liberty, he has evinced a most commendable independence and decision in leaving them. But this cry of "loco loco," will do very well, (and it will do for nothing else,) to scarce a certain class of whigs who are always ready, right or wrong, to go in the direction their leaders indicate.

And last, and perhaps not least in the eye of the whig "mechanic" nominee, Mr. May is a lawyer. All who have observed the course of the Journal the last four years—since Mr. Severance has made up his mind to go to Congress, will have noticed that he has left no suitable occasion unimproved to prejudice the public mind against gentlemen of the law, so tripping and shaping public sentiment in the fourth Congressional district that a perfect fit may be prepared for the reception of a candidate from another profession, and from what profession I leave the

reader to form his own conclusion. This attempt to turn the public mind by innuendoes, and sly insinuations against a certain class of our fellow citizens, and from such motives—a class that can boast of a long list of illustrious names that adorn and embellish our political history—is exceedingly disingenuous to say the least.

"We are as much," adds the Journal, "and we have the vanity to believe, as sincerely opposed to slavery as Mr. May." If you are, you have a most unfortunate way of evincing your sincerity. Attached to a party connected with slaveholders, who go in a body against every attempt to check the inroads of their system upon the constitution, is it possible you can entertain a hope of ever under such circumstances, making successful headway against it, or of doing any thing so to change public opinion as to prepare the way of its overthrow? Continuing as both parties do to bestow the highest honors of the country upon slaveholders, can we give either of them credit for sincerity in any of their professions to secure this end? The slaveholder must deride all such pretensions. It must be plain to every mind that, so far as practice is taken into view, (and without practice what is profession good for?) we may with the same propriety admit that the thief, the liar, or the debauchee is a good christian, as to admit that politicians conducting in this manner, are sincere in their abolition or liberty professions. But admitting that here and there an individual is sincere in his opposition to slavery, so long as he goes with the party, his sincerity must be sponged up in the pro-slaveryism of the party. This throws him with all his professions into a pro-slavery position, and gives a like color and shape to all his reasoning and acts on the subject. That this is the position of Mr. Severance must be perceived by every attentive observer, and if he himself is not satisfied of it, I may at a future time show, not from any course of reasoning on the subject, but from the glass house in which he lives, that his character and views are decidedly pro-slavery. The notion he has imbibed that the objects of the Liberty Party can as well be secured through the whig party with the slave drag on its neck, is all a delusion. The able essays of "Pacificus," which he published a few months ago in his paper, labored hard to convince liberty men of the propriety of uniting with the whigs in defence of northern rights, and yet the great mass of the whig papers have not even noticed this able effort of Pacificus to show the true relations of the constitution to slavery, and the inroads of the latter on the rights of the free States. The truth is, these are subjects which they either care not for, or are opposed to agitating, in this respect representing a large majority of the party.

"He" (Mr. May,) continues the Journal, "has been accustomed to act with what Mr. Garrison aptly terms, 'the great slaveholding party of the country.'" How very convenient it is to have a hook at hand to hang your hat upon. Mr. May, like all the rest of us some two or three years ago, acted with his party, not then seeing the necessity in common with his anti-slavery friends of carrying the slave question into the politics of the country. But light has sprung up, and there is an amazing change in men's minds in relation to this matter.

MORE FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
MR. EDITOR:

Keep it before the people, that the United States Constitution is not a 'compact between slaveholding and non slave holding states,' as declared in Doctor Hubbard's Report. In the first place the Constitution is a covenant by the people and not a 'compact entered into by the several states' and in the second place provision is made by the first article of the constitution, Sec. 10th clause 2d 'that the several states never shall enter into any compact' with each other without the consent of the People. Political rights being inherent in the people, the states could not delegate powers to them, nor did they reserve it to themselves, but the people reserved powers to the States, and the States accepted accordingly, see Art. 1st, Sec. 8th, clause 15th—also Art. 7th, and amendments to Art. 10th, &c.

Keep it before the People, that the 5th article of amendments secures equal liberty to every Person in the United States.

Keep it before the People, that slaves are declared to be Persons by the very Laws which enslave them, see Constitution of Ken. Ala. Miss. &c., and being known only as Persons by the United States Constitution are as really entitled to the benefits of the 5th Art. as any other class of Persons.

Keep it before the people, that the States have resigned all pretensions to the right to hold slaves: firstly by pledging themselves to support the Declaration of American Independence, and secondly by accepting of the People's Constitution which secures equal Liberty. If it is not so it is impossible to find words that will express the prohibition of slavery.

And keep before the Liberty Party the necessity of caution in securing the nomination of such men for our National and State Convention, (and such only) as are not only zealous and active, but above the influence of pro-slavery parties also, and having made judicious nominations, to be sure to stick by their candidates.

Anti-Slavery papers and Franklin Register, please copy.

A POLITICAL ABOLITIONIST.
Chesterville, Aug. 5, 1843.

HON. W. P. FESSENDEN.
MR. EDITOR:

In the Portland Advertiser of the 8th instant, I noticed a long communication from the Hon. W. P. Fessenden in relation to an address published in the Standard in May last. It seems that in this address Mr. Fessenden's course in Congress in regard to slavery is commented upon—with some severity. The entire silence in Congress of Mr. Fessenden, upon the subject of the 21st Rule, so far as any thing came to the public eye through the press, after stating that he should take the first opportunity to move for the repeal of that Rule, I think fully excuses

the maker of that address. But the explanation of Mr. Fessenden tends strongly to exculpate him as to that matter, and also shows where the blame rests. It seems that the wire workers in Congress have got business there in such a train that no discussion of any subject connected with slavery can be had there. As I finished Mr. Slade's letter published in Mr. Fessenden's article, I could not but involuntarily exclaim, where do I live! in what age, and in what country? O disgrace of the 19th century! O foul stain on the pages of a nation's history styling itself free! The business of the last Congress was not so pressing but time could be found to get up a ball in honor of a slaveholder, and northern members could be found for some of the managers; but no moment of silence could be caught for mercy's voice to plead the cause of suffering humanity. And so another Congress has passed and this infamous Rule remains. And, if we may believe Mr. Fessenden, it could not be discussed. But the time is coming, and it is not far distant, when this Rule will be expunged from the records of Congress as a foul blot. Mark this, ye slaveholders. If you cannot believe it, listen with me. What voice is this which we hear coming from the sunny plains and Savannahs of the south? It is like the sound of many waters. It is the sighs and groans of two and a half millions of men, women and children held in unmitigated misery. But hark again. Is it the distant murmuring of an earthquake, or is it the sound of the far off thunder that we hear? It comes from the north and west, and louder and louder it peals on. It is the voice of millions of freemen responding to the complaints of those millions in bondage. And these are not of that temper to rest with saying to the wretched, 'be ye warmed,' or, 'be ye clothed,' but they are doers of the work. Many of them are descendants of martyrs, and of men whose blood has been poured out freely on many a battle field where liberty has combatted with oppression. If they cannot be heard through their representatives in Congress, where will they be heard? For he heard they assuredly will. You may stop the wild Niagara in its downward rush, or suspend the motion of this earth in its annual circuit, as soon as you can stop the onward movement of the abolitionists. Whilst we speak, write or think, they hasten their movement.

Farmington, August 15, 1843.

From the Voice of Freedom.

MEASURES OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.
The Liberty party is the only political party that can expel the pro-slavery spirit from our churches.

While the members of our churches cling to the slave parties, advocate their measures, and vote with slaveholders in their politics, they will carry the same spirit into the church, and will be governed by the same general policy in all church action. Those, who will go with slaveholders in politics, will be unwilling to take any church action, that will offend them. Hence just as long as church members remain attached to the old slave parties, the slave spirit will remain in our church, excite divisions and corrupt the whole mass. But let the members of the church adopt the principles of the Liberty party, and resolve to carry them out in their legitimate results; and the slave spirit will be cast out at once. Church members would then go to their bibles for their direction in political action, would carry their religion to the ballot-box, would seek out good men for rulers and refuse to vote for immoral men, oppressors and duellists. And the same spirit would go with them to withdraw from all fellowship with the great sin of slavery. In fact, this has already been the result in some measure. All admit that there is of late much more healthy church action against slavery than in years past. Why? The old parties acted with slaveholders; and were willing that the churches should do the same. The Liberty party will not act with slaveholders, and they have remonstrated with churches for doing it. And wherever their sentiments prevail, church action has followed, and the sin of slavery has been condemned. Let good men, then, cordially unite with the Liberty party, and the pro-slavery spirit would soon leave the church, and take possession of the swine, who may follow their ancestors into the deep.

The Liberty party have spread out their principles before friends and foes, and they must now be discussed. If the principles, avowed by our fathers, when contending for liberty, and which are sanctioned by the word of God, and reason, be correct, they will bear investigation. And the more they are discussed the better. The old political parties have been so mixed up with slavery, that they have practically discarded these fundamental principles, and they have been left among the rubbish of the world. Indeed, some of the party leaders have sneered at them as rhetorical flourishes, and others have been willing to sell them for a mess of Southern Potage.

The Liberty party have planted themselves on these principles, self-evident and irrefutable, have boldly re-asserted them, and proclaimed their fixed determination to support them. This must again lead to a discussion of those principles, and if our fathers were right, the Liberty party cannot be wrong. Deny their principles and our fathers were rebels, our revolution a daring rebellion, and our State Constitution a delusive farce.

KIAH BAILEY.

'ABOLITION RIOT.'—Why do the Hartford Courant, Boston Times, and other papers that we could name, designate a mob which attacks the dwellings and persons of abolitionists, an 'abolition riot'? To do so is not only grossly dishonest, but it is calculated to foster the mob-spirit against abolitionists, by casting the blame of such outbreaks upon them. Can any thing be more base and cowardly?

Some of our exchanges, we perceive, in speaking of the escape of the slave of Scanlan, at Cincinnati, assert that she was kidnapped by the abolitionists. This is infamously false. Scanlan's slave, as he

had the impudence to call her, was free by the laws and Constitution of Ohio, and had as much right to leave her pretended owner, as he had to visit Cincinnati—and that shameless soul-driver, in offering fifty dollars for her apprehension, was holding out an inducement to kidnappers, and offering a bribe for the violation of the laws of Ohio. Yet those editors who sympathize with him, and accuse abolitionists of kidnapping his slave, would feel themselves greatly aggrieved, were the title of pro-slavery applied to them. They have earned it, however, by their base subserviency to the slave-mongers, and it will cling to them, till they show by word and act, that they have repented of their sins, and become the real friends of impartial liberty.

INTERESTING TO DEALERS IN SOULS OF MEN.
A New Orleans correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, thus informs the breeders of human stock in the Old Dominion, of the fine prospects opening up for them in the South. How much of the best blood of old chivalric Virginia will be set up in the market for human flesh, at New Orleans, this fall!

'The article of negroes will certainly advance in price, as the demand will be unusually great—the demand not having by the traders, the past season, been supplied with them. The prices the past season, say in June, were men \$500, girls \$500, mechanics at \$1,200, but, I give it you as my opinion, having been in the trade, and in this market for many years, that our market will open the ensuing season, ten at \$800, girls \$500 to \$600. So you can say to any of our friends, that may have such property to dispose of, that in making their sales at home, they can take into consideration all of the prospects I here relate to you.'

LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, SEPT 2, 1843.

"There is but one propound effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority I am this, so far as my SUPPLIES WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WASTING.—George Washington.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT A. D. 1844,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

FOR GOVERNOR
JAMES APPLETON,
PORTLAND.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.....BURLEIGH SMART.
SECOND DISTRICT.....SAMUEL FESSENDEN.
THIRD DISTRICT.....SETH MAY.
FOURTH DISTRICT.....CHARLES C. CONE.
FIFTH DISTRICT.....HENRY MCCRILLIS.
SIXTH DISTRICT.....DAVID SHEPHERD.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.....SAMUEL M. FOND.

FOR SENATORS,

Lincoln District.
JOHN BOYNTON, Wiscasset.
SAMUEL PICKARD, Lewiston.
ABNER H. WADE, Woolwich.
PELEG WADSWORTH, Bath.

Kennebec District.
SAMUEL BENJAMIN, Winthrop.
PAUL STICKNEY, Hallowell.
EBENEZER G. EATON, Greene.

Somerset District.
ELEAZER COBURN, Bloomfield.
JOHN BICKNELL, Madison.

Oxford District.
JOHN PIKE.
GEORGE FRENCH,
IRA BARTLETT.

Franklin District.
CHARLES MORSE, Wilton.

Cumberland District.
ELIPHALET PACKARD.
SARGEANT SHAW.
CHARLES WALKER, Jr.
ENOCH PRATT.

Waldo District.
HENRY PAINE,
BAILEY PIERCE,
VARNUM S. ROSE.

Washington District.
PETER TALBOT.

York District.
THEODORE WELLS,
GILBERT TARBOX,
WILLIAM COBB.

Penobscot District.
EDWARD FAIRFIELD,
DAVID BARKER,
FRANCIS SHEPHERD.

Piscataquis District.
WM. F. GALLISON.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

LINCOLN.....JOTHAM DONNELL, Alna.
KENNEBEC.....WASHINGTON WILCOX.
JONA. GARLAND.

SOMERSET.....JOSHUA FRENCH.
WILLIAM E. FOLSOM.
SAMUEL HARTWELL.

OXFORD.....GEORGE W. CHAPMAN.
FRANKLIN.....CHRISTOPHER DYER.
SUPPLY B. NORTON.

CUMBERLAND.....DANIEL HALL.
WALDO.....HENRY H. SHERMAN,
JOHN MCCURE.

YORK.....SAMUEL WIGGIN.
WASHINGTON.....NATH'L LAMB.
PENOBSCOT.....JOSEPH C. SMALL.

PISCATAQUIS.....ELIPHALET HASKELL.

FOR COUNTY TREASURERS.

LINCOLN.....JOHN M. BAILEY.
KENNEBEC.....ELIHU ROBINSON.
SOMERSET.....WM. B. MORRELL.

OXFORD.....DANIEL STOWELL.
FRANKLIN.....EBENEZER G. TRASK.
WALDO.....WM. O. POOR.

WASHINGTON.....WM. A. CROCKER.
YORK.....NATH'L BRACKETT.
PENOBSCOT.....JOHN NOURSE.

PISCATAQUIS.....B. B. VAUGHAN.

FOR CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

LINCOLN.....BENJAMIN BARRON.
KENNEBEC.....WILLIAM HASTINGS.
SOMERSET.....OTIS RICHARDSON.

PENOBSCOT.....CONY FOSTER.
FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.
SOMERSET.....JUDAH MCCLELLAN.

MR. SEVERANCE AND ABOLITION.
It was our intention to collect from the files of the Kennebec Journal, a series of extracts which would place the claims of its editor to anti-slavery confidence in an instructive light, but time will not admit. The fact is, he has been a more determined opposer of the anti-slavery cause, and has done it more injury than any other political editor in the state. Since we have been an editor, we have been obliged to have more controversy with him than with all others, and on nearly every principle and measure of the enterprise. The cause has had to contest its ground, inch by inch with him. The doctrine of immediate emancipation has uniformly opposed and sometimes ridiculed. All efforts to awaken sympathy for the slaves have been put to the account of 'hot heads.' He has called the cause a moral one, then asserted it should never be made a party question in church or state, and denied that it ought to be made a political question at all. He has taken no part in favor of the cause, but has pursued it with hostility, ridicule and misrepresentation. No other man in the State did more to drag it into alliance with whiggery in 1840; and had not his course been sternly resisted, the cause would have been buried, together with that party, too deep for resurrection.

The elections of last year convinced him that the liberty cause had run the old whig schooner aground. A new policy must be adopted, and the first was, to divert the liberty party from their object. A lightning rod was attempted to be constructed out of a 'moral suasion society,' formed at Augusta, which was to have branches all over the State, and use up the liberty party utterly.—This scheme failed. Another electric rod was made out of the colonization humbug. This did a good service, but unfortunately for that editor, he was obliged to keep hold of the lower end to hold it up. The result might have been anticipated. Despairing of success, the next plan was to become a convert to certain anti-slavery objects, but seek them in a way, which should be successful in gaining anti-slavery confidence, would divert the abolition cause from its original objects, and thus effect its ruin. This experiment is now undergoing a rigid trial, for it is the last.

A nomination for congress gave a prodigious impulse to his last scheme. Slavery is denounced in terms, which heretofore were loudly condemned and the highest professions of abolition laid down the Journal from week to week. (That anti-Texas powder all exploded in the keg, fixing the owner in rather a queer plight.)

During the last year he has asserted, at least, as many different opinions on the subject of slavery and abolition as there have been months, and how long before a new set will appear, cannot be foretold.

¶ The Gag vote of Mr. Robinson in the Senate he defends as consistent.

¶ The Gag rule of the Extra Session he pronounces RIGHT and PROPER.

¶ He is a firm supporter of Henry Clay for the Presidency.

Such is an outline of this gentleman's course on the anti-slavery cause, for the correctness of which we challenge the files of his paper. Is he the man to represent this district in Congress?—For the sake of humanity and liberty, we hope and believe not.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Keep it before the people, That Henry Clay, the slaveholding duellist, is declared by whigs to be the "life, soul, and embodiment of whig principles."

Keep it before the people, That a whig convention of Maine earnestly recommend Henry Clay to support for president because he was the chief agent in chaining Missouri to Maine, and compelling us to drag that enormous mass of slavery into the Union.

Keep it before the people, That every whig from this state in the last congress voted for the gag law of congress, and this is not condemned by any whig convention or paper in the state.

Keep it before the people, That a whig congress, after agreeing generally on a ratio of representation, at the demand of the overseers, added another fraction by which the free states lost FOUR representatives, and the slave states none.

Keep it before the people, That a congress of 40 whig majority enacted and continued the NATIONAL GAG.

Keep it before the people, That Luther Severance is engaged in the same nefarious work as that for which he labored so valiantly in 1840, viz. under the banner of Henry Clay to maintain another compact between whiggery and slavery, by which the cause of impartial liberty shall be buried for another generation.

BEGINNING TO THINK.

The editor of the Kennebec Journal remarked some time since that he "never thought much about Seth May," intimating that he was so insignificant a chap as scarcely to be known by a gentleman of such associations as the editor of the Journal. But we understand an acquaintance has been forming of late by means of a discussion which they have been conducting during the session of court at Augusta; and we are told by persons of all parties that Mr. Severance found himself in an unfavorable position, so much so that he was driven as near the verge of annihilation as any actual existence can go. Indeed, if we understand him, he intimates that in his own paper. It was with some surprise to us, and to others, that he ventured into that discussion. Mr. May, however, treated what was left of him very courteously, and probably a permanent acquaintance is now formed.

A "DEMOCRAT" HAS SPOKEN.

The effort to carry moral law to the ballot-box is creating great distress among whigs and democrats. The Bangor Democrat has spoken out in a most loving strain. He is sagacious enough to perceive that the soulless, reckless article, long palmed off on an honest community under the name of "democracy," is soon to be exposed.—That system is as truly steeped in human blood as was the papal power with the blood of martyrs; and while its leaders cry out against abolitionists as "ambitious," "office seekers," they remind one rather forcibly of a certain incarnation that exclaimed "torment us not."

Our late remarks to the Freewill Baptists in York county to turn out to their convention, and saying "If the cries of oppressed, bleeding humanity would not move them they ought to renounce their religion," drew from that editor the following:

"Those addressed are exhorted to change their politics or renounce their religion! as though men cannot be christians unless they are abolitionists. (1) The editor's doctrine is, that religion is a mockery without abolitionism. (2) In what low estimation our holy religion must be held by this political demagogue who uses it as a cloak and makes merchandise of it.

The abolitionists are attempting to build political parties by the aid of the church—the state and state party. For what purpose? No effect church or state, for such an unhallowed alliance would be detrimental to both, but that vain restless spirits and ambitious men may adventure, obtain political preference and be conspicuous in the drama of politics.

Votes enough will give abolitionists office, and for this purpose the whole State has been ambulated by such political hypocrites and sectarians as the editor of the Standard, and is an ardent political knave as can be found any party. (4)

1. Exactly so. Abolition is an essential part of religion, and your proslavery democracy is direct hostility to the christianity of the bible. Its supporters must change their politics, or renounce their religion.

2. Precisely so.

3. There is now a perfect union of "church and state" to subvert the rights of man, and we go to justice, and seek to re-unite Religion, Liberty, Justice, in one bright sisterhood. We assume editor that a class of men are now in the State, whose moral cowardice will not compel them to hold that old senseless cry about "church and state." He mistakes his men altogether.

4. As had then as the democrats! He then attempts to excite prejudice in minds of Freewill Baptists against us because we are a congregationalist. And the object of a whole is, to hold back that denomination from carrying out their principles at the ballot-box, knowing that "democracy" in Maine would at moment give up the ghost, if it has any.

YORK COUNTY.

The Report of the Freewill Baptist county convention will be found in another place. It continued two days, was quite well attended, a part of the time full. Fine harvest weather is a difficult time for farmers to attend conventions. A large number of preachers were present who are engaged in the cause with a firm and determined purpose. My personal and ministerial character, said one, 'stands or falls with the cause' (Can all others say the same?) The cause is in that county, and that convention will urge it still onward. Political managers there are alarmed, and well they may be. Friends are good spirits and prompt. Their ballots were distributed two weeks ago. We were encouraged by the warm hearts we met in that county.

MR. CLAY AND THE TARIFF.

Let any man compare the following extracts with declarations of Van Buren, Johnson, and other democrats, and they can judge what the parties are contending about, and also, what there is any thing for which the Great Question should be deferred.

In a letter to the publishers of the Tennessee State Agriculturist, just before the election in that State, Mr. CLAY says on the subject—

"I had hoped, and supposed, that all would be cheerfully rallied around a tariff which, seeking to supply the treasury with an adequate revenue for an honest and economical administration of the government, should at the same time, incidentally, by proper discrimination, extend reasonable protection to such branches of our domestic industry as needed it. This is all which is now asked or insisted upon."

In speech in the Senate, March 1, 1842, CLAY said—"Let me not be misunderstood, I let me entreat that I may not be misrepresented I am not advocating the revival of a high protective tariff; I am for abiding by the principles of compromise act; I am for doing what no sensible man of a fair and candid mind has ever yet done—giving to the country a revenue which will provide for the economical wants of the Government, and at the same time give an incentive protection to our home industry. If there be a single gentleman who will deny the fact and propriety of this, I shall be glad to reverse hear who he is."

Let us bring the two great opposing Presidential candidates into juxtaposition. Thus:

MARTIN VAN BUREN HENRY CLAY
SAYS: "A discriminating tariff for Revenue purposes only, and which will incidentally protect American Industry." "A tariff, which, if it affords sufficient revenue to meet the wants of an economical administration of the government, at the same time affords adequate incidental protection to American Industry."

Here we have an expression of views from two great rival candidates, on a question acknowledged to be one of the greatest.

ILLINOIS.

The election in that state has taken place, the returns are incomplete. One county says as follows for three years; 1840, 44 votes. 1842, 139; 142, 253; in 1843, 1177. That is noble! From one town in another county a writer states (Henderson is liberty party, and Wentworth does ocrat.)

"Last Monday we gave, in this precinct, 10 votes for Henderson; which is two more than Wentworth got, and 20 more than were given to Spring."

Putnam Co. stands as follows:
Hennepin, Granville, Magnolia
McDougall (dem.) 85 32 64
Hardin (whig) 79 21 53
Warred (abol) 32 58 2
Job (ind whig) 32

Bristol Co. threw 98 votes, and the successful candidate had but 150. "Scattering" will not be turned into concentrating there soon.

YEAR'S WORK.

One week from next Monday is to show the world, and especially slaveholders what the abolitionists have been about the last year. Every town is to report itself. What shall that report be? The country is looking to Maine.

VOTES! VOTES!!

Is every town in the State supplied with voters? This town should be trusted to no uncertain hands. County committees should know that every town is fully and seasonably supplied.

Men in each town should also be active in looking up the people and in seeing that every man at the polls, who will vote for liberty. Our prospects are bright.

WHAT ARE YOU CONTENTING ABOUT?

The following resolution was adopted at the late democratic Convention in Cumberland County. What's the difference between this and the doctrine?

Resolved, That we are opposed to Direct Taxation, and in favor of applying the amount necessary to be raised for the ordinary expenses of Government, by a system of Tariff duties, strictly confined to the purposes of revenue, and not discriminating, within this limit, as to make its burdens fall, as nearly as possible in just proportion upon all classes of the community.

This number of the paper is later than usual, owing to disappointment in not receiving paper. We may conclude to change our publishing day. The paper is also too small. All right next week.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

PORTLAND, Aug. 23, 1843.

Being obliged by pressure of business to take the mail stage from Portland which runs chiefly in the night, I soon became so sick as to be under the necessity of leaving the stage at Brunswick and took the accommodation the next day, not arriving in Portland till 4 o'clock.

The Convention was in session and Mr. Pierpont was making a fine speech on the constitution, contending with great force of argument that the construction of that document against moral right, as in the case of surrendering the fugitive, nullifies all obligation to obey it. John Neal, Esq. attempted to reply, and, although plausible, we believe he became satisfied of its unsoundness.

The evening session was one of much interest and power. Mr. Tracy from Mass. made a forcible and pungent speech, which will not soon be forgotten by whigs or democrats. Although the day was stormy and the notice for the convention short, it will do the cause an important service. Every thing promises well, and our prospects brighten every hour. We now have a stronger hold of the consciences of Maine than either of the old parties, and that is no trifling capital to begin with. It would do your heart good to hear the most eminent men, in the state say as they have lately said to us, "Go on, you are right—God bless your efforts."

Men of discernment are making sport of our neighbor Severance on account of his unutterable zeal to be elected, and especially his wonderful, and "very terrible" apprehension about Texas. The democrats have "tapped" him most effectively by nominating a man as unequivocally hostile to Texas as he is, so that bugbear is no longer in the way of the liberty cause, and Mr. Severance has nothing to do but toil, and throw up his hat for his favorite slaveholding duelist, his gag candidate for Governor, to defend the gag laws of congress, and gag voting senators, and all under the profession of abolition. How much imposition is that district capable of bearing?

The convention is continuing a second day and Mr. Johnson, editor of the New York Evangelist, has presented this forenoon his favorite scheme of emancipation induced by giving the slaveholders the avails of the public lands—a futile, exploded scheme.

An interesting fact occurred in the whig convention for this congressional district. After nominating Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden and receiving his declination, Mr. Little of this city received at the next balloting 25, I think, and Gen. Fessenden, 17, but the scattering defeated the choice. Next time the lot fell upon Mr. Little, who certainly cannot be elected, and the result will be, the democratic candidate will succeed unless the liberty party defeat him. *Who now "plays into the hands of the locos?"* The whigs have thus declared, in the most unequivocal manner, that they prefer a "loco loco," to one of the worst liberty men in the nation, rather than abandon Henry Clay and slavery. We charge the whigs with a hatred to liberty overriding all other considerations—tariff—protection—Texas—or whatever; and unless the liberty party save the district, the "locos" have it beyond a reasonable doubt.

The convention has been one of interest and power, and will do good, especially in this city. A different sentiment already pervades the public mind here from what has been usual. The friends are active and the cause is onward.

A. WILLEY.

A CONVENTION OF

The Liberty Party of the State of Maine.

Was held, pursuant to previous notice, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 22d and 23d inst. in the Exchange Hall in the City of Portland. The meeting was called to order by C. A. Stackpole, and W. F. M. Reed was appointed to the chair. Rev. Adam Wilson invoked the blessing of heaven upon the doings of the Convention. A Committee was then appointed to nominate officers for the Convention, who reported Samuel M. Pond of Bucksport, President; Thomas Brown, Portland Stephen Sewall, Winthrop, and W. F. M. Reed, Hampden, Vice Presidents; and G. H. Shirley, Portland, and J. C. White, Bangor, Secretaries; which report was accepted.

The President, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting on the objects for which it was convened. Messrs. Brown, of Bangor, May, of Winthrop, Willey, of Hallowell, Tracy, of Boston, Freeman, of Portland, Stackpole, of Bangor, and Fessenden, of Portland, were appointed a Committee to report business for the meeting.

After the Convention was thus organized it was

Voted, That all persons be invited to take part in the deliberations, whether approving or disapproving of the object of the Convention.

The following Resolutions, with others were discussed and adopted.

Resolved, That as Slavery is the greatest political evil under which our country is now suffering, it is most fit and proper in every political movement, to act with primary reference to the removal of this evil.

Resolved, That the history of our country since the adoption of the constitution, is a history of the encroachments and usurpations of the Slave-power; and it is only by restraining this power, that the Free States can enjoy the equal rights contemplated by the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are deeply impressed with the truth uttered some years since by Mr. Chief Justice Whitman in relation to the encroachments of Slavery—"It behooves the people of the North not to be inattentive to the signs of the times. If we profit not by the developments which experience and collisions produce, we shall deserve to be considered a besotted and stupid race, fit only to be led blindfold, and worthy, only, to be treated with sovereign contempt."

Resolved, That as the Whig and Democratic parties are contending for no distinctive principle which either the one or the other can define or is willing to avow; the sooner they are broken up and confounded, the better for our whole country.

Resolved, That as neither the whig nor the democratic party has taken a single step to resist the encroachments of slavery nor to remove this plague spot from our country; so neither the one nor the other is justly entitled to the confidence of the friends of Human Rights.

Resolved, That the Liberty Party does not claim to have discovered any new principles of political science, but was originated for the purpose of re-asserting and vindicating the common rights of all men, to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" and may therefore justly claim the support of every friend of freedom.

Resolved, That the "one idea" of the Liberty Party embraces the social, moral, and the political well-being of the people of the United States; while it is emphatically an objection to the other

parties, that neither of them embraces in its creed the great and comprehensive "idea" of Human Liberty.

Resolved, That while we consider political action through the ballot-box as indispensable, we do not undervalue the moral and social means employed for the extirpation of slavery, and we earnestly entreat our friends to consider that with-out moral suasion we should have no voting and that moral suasion without voting would be futile and unavailing.

Resolved, That as slavery is a creature of law and sustained by political power, the Ballot Box is the appropriate instrument for its overthrow.

Resolved, That that democracy which determines the standard of humanity by the color of the skin is a flagrant absurdity which will vanish on the approach of light, and perish with the application of truth.

Resolved, That the law of the United States, approved May 12, 1793, entitled "An act respecting Fugitives from Justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," as interpreted by our highest Judicial Tribunals, is in direct opposition to the laws of humanity and of God, which expressly commands, "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee even among you, in that place which he shall choose, in one of thy gates where he liketh him best: thou shalt not oppress him;" And that this convention urge every man and woman in this State, to petition Congress, at its next session, to repeal this Law.

Resolved, That while we cannot consent to postpone or make the great question of human rights secondary to any other question of governmental policy, still as a party we do not intend to disregard or neglect any question of public importance.

Resolved, That it is of the first importance to the Liberty party of this State that its organization be thoroughly and generally completed at the earliest possible period and we earnestly recommend to our friends in every section of the state to lose no time and to spare no effort in securing the appointment of active and uncompromising Liberty Party Committees.

Resolved, That this convention cordially approve and concur in the nomination of Gen. James Appleton for Governor of this State, and that we will use untiring efforts to elect him to that office.

Resolved, That we offer to the Hon. John Quincy Adams our warmest thanks for his late letter to the Bangor Committee, and earnestly hope that his patriotic and magnanimous sentiments may be indelibly stamped on the hearts of all this people.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the inhabitants of the city of Portland for the use of this Hall on this occasion—and for their kind hospitality to the members of the Convention.

Voted, That a letter be addressed to Mr. Adams, signed by the President and Secretaries, embodying the Resolution relating to the letter lately addressed to the Bangor Committee by that honorable gentleman.

Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Johnson, of New York; Mr. May, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tracy, of Boston; Mr. Neal, Mr. Clark, of Washington city; Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Brown, of Bangor; Mr. Appleton, Mr. Pierpont, of Boston; Mr. Shirley, Mr. Whitman, Mr. Bourne, Mr. Willey of Hallowell, and others, took part in the discussions.

Although the Convention was intended to be held only one day, yet such was the interest expressed on the part of those who attended, that it was continued through the second day and evening. Many of the speakers were able and eloquent, and the proceedings were marked throughout by order and harmony. Much light and important information were elicited by the questions brought before the meeting, and it is believed that the influence exerted will be most salutary on this portion of the State and will tell well upon the cause of human freedom and upon the approaching election.

Gen. Fessenden, Portland; Stephen Sewall Esq., Winthrop; S. S. Brown Esq. Bangor; and Mr. Austin Willey, Hallowell; were appointed Delegates at large, to attend the National Convention at Buffalo.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

The late democratic convention in Kennebec County passed the following;

Resolved, That the leading object of our Tariff Law is and should be to furnish us with means for carrying on the government. But in arranging their details, other considerations may properly be regarded besides the mere amount of money that a proposed rate of duty will furnish. And, in cases of urgent necessity, at least, it is lawful and right, with a view to its protective effect, to impose even a higher duty than that which would be most productive of revenue. If this may not be done, consistently with the constitution, then were its provisions misunderstood and misconstrued, not only to its framers sitting in the first Congress, but by every Congress that has acted upon the subject from that time to the present, and some of our most important interests are in the keeping of foreign governments. But in the exercise of this power great care should be taken that one interest be not fostered at the expense of another, nor the whole country taxed to build up an aristocracy of wealth.

STORIES FOR THE TIMES.—During the discussion between Messrs. May and Severance, Mr. May stated that on the matter of tariff he agreed both with Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren.—The Journal then came out and charged Mr. May with being a "free trade loco loco." The same story was reflected from its lunar orb in Somerset County.

Our prospect for electing our candidate for congress in the third district may be seen by recollecting, that in Franklin and Kennebec (except Greene) the vote for Governor last year shows a majority against Robinson of 710. —This must be overcome, together with a large increase of liberty votes. Unless Mr. Severance is elected at the first run, he cannot be at all, and Mr. Wells certainly cannot be, hence we have a fair chance of sending our worthy candidate to congress. Activity, friends.

The pressure of the work at home, together with a wrench of the ankle, in York county, compelled us to relinquish the cherished purpose of going to Buffalo. And well was it that we did, for on returning home we found our infant child extremely sick, and it has since died. Our kind readers will excuse, no doubt, any want of attention to the paper this week, as well as its delay.

REV. N. COLVER. This talented and whole-hearted abolitionist of Boston, made us a visit last week, and lectured twice at Augusta and twice in this town. He also lectured once on temperance in Augusta. The Kennebec Journal came out with a column in attack upon him, probably not

expecting he would return there; but when lecturing before the Washingtonians he took occasion to notice the Journal in manner that will probably afford an admonition in future.

Mr. Colver did good here. He stirred up the pro slavery and slaveholding materials, in a manner calculated to work their good.

The following resolution, passed at the late democratic convention in this district, will no doubt be gratifying to Mr. Severance. Perhaps he will publish before election.

Resolved, That the impolicy and inexpediency of the annexation of Texas to the U. S., oppose inseparable objections to its admission into the union; and that the silly representations of federal press that the Democratic party are in alliance with the slave power of the south, in a systematic design to effect the admission of Texas, is entirely unsupported by any facts, or by the slightest indications in any quarter, giving such a supposition the appearance of truth, and is therefore a willful and deliberate fabrication of the federal party for base and partisan purposes.

YORK COUNTY F. W. BAPTIST ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A Convention of F. W. Baptists of the County of York was held at Springvale, August 24th and 25th. Elder H. Hobbs was chosen President and Mr. Rufus W. Brackett Secretary. A county society was then organized by adopting the following Preamble and Constitution. [See Constitution] Officers were chosen as follows:

Eld. B. S. MASON, President.
Drs. H. Lord, Vice President.
Eld. J. FULLERTON, Secretary.

B. S. Manson,
J. Fullerton,
Humphrey Brackett,
D. H. Lord,
O. B. Cheney,
Nahum Hersom,
Oliver M. Keney.

Ex. Committee.

Whereas the silence of the ministry and church on the subject of American Slavery has given occasion to many abolitionists, of every sanguine temperament, to wage a warfare against the church with a spirit calculated to bring the Anti-Slavery cause into disrepute; Therefore, Resolved, That we as christians approve the formation of denominational anti-slavery societies, that will call in the entire co-operation of the ministry and church.

Resolved, That the formation of a York County F. W. Baptist Anti-Slavery Society should meet the approval of our churches.

Resolved, That we disclaim fellowship either in spirit or practice with all these misanthropists, who, in their misguided zeal for the abolition of slavery, aim at the prostration of all law and the wholesome regulation of Scriptural church organization.

Resolved, That to vote for, or to neglect to vote against slavery is leading it influence in its favor.

Whereas the Scriptures require that Judges and Rulers should be just men, fearing the Lord; Therefore Resolved, That it is inconsistent for us to aid by our suffrages, in elevating men destitute of good moral character to the administration of the Laws of this christian republic.

Resolved, That we of the North have something to do with the subject of slavery, and slavery has something to do with us.

Sixty eight names were given to the constitution. The meeting was in session two days and was one of much interest. Many able speakers took part in the discussions on the Resolutions. It is trusted that the cause of human freedom received an impulse at this convention, which will continue until Liberty is proclaimed throughout the whole land to all the inhabitants thereof.

JOSEPH FULLERTON, Rec. Sec.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas we regard the system of American Slavery as it now exists, to be the sum of all villainies, and the subversion of the rights of two and a half millions of American citizens, and a violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and whereas the American church in its present position is the main support of this nefarious system, and in order for its removal it is necessary that every minister, christian and philanthropist bear a decided testimony against it in the pulpit, through the press and at the ballot box, and in order to effect this it is proper to have an effective organization or concentration of effort, we do therefore agree to organize ourselves for this purpose and to be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. This Society shall be denominated the York County F. W. Baptist Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the Parent F. W. B. Anti-Slavery Society.

ART. II. The object of this Society shall be the abolition of slavery and the proper elevation of the people of color by all means sanctioned by the Scriptures of truth.

ART. III. Any person sustaining a good moral character may become a member of this Society by signing this Constitution.

ART. IV. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary who shall conduct the correspondence of the Society and also act as Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of 7. The President and Secretary shall be members of the Executive Committee ex-officio, four of whom shall constitute a quorum for transacting business.

ART. V. The President and Secretary shall perform the duties usually attended to by such officers. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to take the general superintendence of the affairs of the Society, call special meetings &c. when they shall think proper.

ART. VI. The annual meetings of this society for the choice of officers and other necessary business shall be held annually on the 4th Wednesday in August at 10 o'clock A. M.

ART. VII. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting, (provided that such amendment shall have been presented in writing at a previous meeting,) by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

OXFORD COUNTY CONVENTION.

The friends of the slave in Oxford County assembled at the Court house on Paris Hill Wednesday the 17th inst. Chas. John Conant of Sumner chairman, and W. L. Bragg scribe. Mr. Willey of Hallowell addressed the throne of grace in behalf of the oppressed and down trodden slave. Voted to choose a committee of five to draft resolutions. Zury Robinson Esq. of Sumner, Francis Hamilton Esq. of Sweden, Cyrus Ricker of Hallowell, Eliza Moore of Paris and James Chase of Hallowell composed said committee. Voted to raise a committee of seven to nominate county officers. Tobias Ricker of Buckfield, Hanning of Norway, David B. Robinson of Sumner, Jefferson Hall of Peru, Orren Robinson of Hartford, Captain Staples and Joel Austin of Canton, were chosen. While the committee were out Mr. Willey made some remarks upon the importance and necessity of this and other like conventions. Mr. Robinson chairman of the Committee on Resolutions reported several gentlemen were adopted members of the points against the prisoner. "A strong fact is that Carter, before the murder, was very poor, there being several executions against him in the hands of the constable, to whom he did not know where to get any, as he tried to borrow frequently; but the next day after the murder he paid one constable forty-five dollars in Easton and Belvidere money (such as Mr. Parke was known to have had in his possession) and within a few days after he paid some four or five other executions, amounting to near a hundred dollars; and at the funeral of the murdered family, he inquired of a person, who had his notes for fifty dollars if he had them with him, for he could pay a part of them. Another ground taken was, that in his examination he stated that he first heard of the murder on Tuesday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock—whereas he wrote a letter to a gentleman near Easton bridge, with whom he had an appointment, saying that he could not fulfil it, on account of the murder, which letter he left at the village of Washington, to be sent very soon after

Voted that the county Committee distribute said papers to the different subscribers. Several members came forward and pledged from one to three days work in visiting their neighbors and townsmen and conversing with them upon the subject of slavery and distribute papers and solicit subscription for Anti-slavery publications.—thirty-one days were pledged for that purpose. Chas. Orren Shaw of Winthrop a delegate to represent the Abolitionists of Oxford County in the National Convention.

Voted that the doings of this convention be signed and attested by the chairman and Secretary and sent to the Liberty Standard for publication.

JOHN CONANT, Chairman.
WASHINGTON L. BRAGG, Scribe.
Hartford, Aug. 17, 1843.

LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The inhabitants of the Representative District composed of the towns, Mt. Desert, Eden, Cranberry Isles and Seaville, met in convention at Eden on the 10th inst.

James Hamor, Esq. was called to the chair, and C. W. Milliken chosen Secretary.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Carey, proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Representative to the State Legislature, when James Hamor Esq. was unanimously elected.

After which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That as we know of the nomination of no candidate for Senator from this District, for whom we can conscientiously give our votes, we respectfully submit to the electors of this (7th) Senatorial District, the name of A. Cummings Milliken Esq. being a suitable person to fill that office.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the nomination of James Appleton for Governor, and Samuel M. Pond for Representative to congress, and by this convention of A. Cummings Milliken for Senator, and James Hamor for Representative to the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That Messrs. James Hamor and A. C. Milliken be a committee to confer with other friends of our cause in this county, and, if thought proper to call a convention for the nomination of county officers.

Voted that the doings of this convention be published in the papers favorable to the cause of Liberty.

The convention was dissolved, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Washburn.

JAMES HAMOR, President.
C. W. MILLIKEN, Sec'y.
Gazette please copy.

LIBERTY PARTY—FRANKLIN CO.

The following gentlemen are designated as chairmen of the town committee for the Liberty Party in their respective towns, who are requested to fill up their board if necessary, and call a convention of the liberty voters in each town, without delay—at which their candidates for Representatives to the state Legislature, may be nominated—and a committee chosen to procure and distribute votes at the ensuing September election, and make other necessary arrangements. Votes may be procured of the subscriber, at Farmington Centre.

JOHN TITCOMB, Chairman Co. Com.

Farmington, EREN CHILDS.
New Sharon, DOCT. J. COOK.
Chesterfield, HERBOS MATHEW.
Jay, J. TAYLOR.
Wilton, C. G. MORRILL.
Catharine, FARMER ELLIS.
New Vineyard, ISAAC DAGGETT.
Phillips, NATH. GAMMON.
Freeman, JAMES FALES.
Madrid, H. COOK.
Salem, W. CALL.
Temple, LEMUEL JENKINS.
Strong HENRY HUSTON.
Industry, S. B. NORTON.
Avon, ANDREW D. GOODWIN.
Weld, EPHRAIM HOGGARTH.

N. B.—If any of the above named gentlemen cannot serve as the above committee, they are requested to procure a substitute.

GERRIT SMITH has issued a letter announcing to the people of Madison county that he will preach to them every Sunday until the close of election, at such place as they may designate. He says:

"My Addresses will not be what is understood by 'Religious Addresses on Slavery.' They will 'preach politics.' That sanctimonious ones should roll up the whites of their eyes, and shudder with holy horror, at the thought of 'preaching politics' on the Sabbath—and this, too, notwithstanding the nature of the mission, and the character of some libertine, or gambler, or duelist, or slaveholder—is a matter of little moment."

By 'politics' Mr. Smith evidently means the practical duties of life. 'Every man's politics are a part of his religion; and no man's religion is any better than his politics.' This idea may be new to many, but it is true nevertheless.—[Quondam Standard.]

AMHERST COLLEGE. The Commencement Exercises took place last week. On Wednesday, P. M. in the village Church, an address was delivered before the Literary Societies by Ensign H. Kellogg, Esq., of Pittsfield, and also an Address before the Society of the Alumni, by Charles Upham Shepard, Professor in the South Carolina Medical College. In the evening, Rev. George B. Cheever, of New York, addressed the Society of Inquiry. Mr. C's discourse is said to have been rich in all the characteristic beauties of thought and style which generally distinguish his literary productions. The exercises of the gratuity class and the candidates for Master's degree, took place on Thursday the 10th inst. They were in general of a high order, showing, it is believed, an advance upon previous years, and affording ample encouragement that the College is destined to increase in usefulness and influence, and at length to rise above all those pecuniary embarrassments under which it has hitherto labored, and is at present greatly weighed down.

The P. M. at Phippsburg has received a letter from the Gen. Post Office Department, deciding that writing, conveying intelligence on the outside of a newspaper wrapper, subjects the package to no postage, but does not make the sender liable to a fine.

TRIAL OF CARTER.—The trial of Carter has commenced at Belvidere, Warren Co., New Jersey. This case has excited great interest in that place, from the enormity of the crime, as well as the peculiar circumstances attending it. A whole family, consisting of John A. Parke, his sister and her husband, John Castner, and their child, at the hour of midnight, were barbarously butchered by the hand of the assassin. A lad, named Jesse Force living with Mr. Castner, was horribly wounded and doubtless left for ever disabled.

This act, one of the most horrible ever committed in New Jersey, excited the community much, and constant endeavors have been made since to discover the author. Circumstances have seemed to fix suspicion upon the prisoner, Joseph Carter, Jr., who married a niece of Mr. Parke. The evidence against him is understood to be entirely circumstantial. At the opening of the trial on Monday, the persecutor for the county recapitulated the facts which will appear in evidence. A correspondence with the New York Advertiser gives some of the points against the prisoner. "A strong fact is that Carter, before the murder, was very poor, there being several executions against him in the hands of the constable, to whom he did not know where to get any, as he tried to borrow frequently; but the next day after the murder he paid one constable forty-five dollars in Easton and Belvidere money (such as Mr. Parke was known to have had in his possession) and within a few days after he paid some four or five other executions, amounting to near a hundred dollars; and at the funeral of the murdered family, he inquired of a person, who had his notes for fifty dollars if he had them with him, for he could pay a part of them. Another ground taken was, that in his examination he stated that he first heard of the murder on Tuesday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock—whereas he wrote a letter to a gentleman near Easton bridge, with whom he had an appointment, saying that he could not fulfil it, on account of the murder, which letter he left at the village of Washington, to be sent very soon after

sunrise on Tuesday, and before the news of the murder had reached there. There are five indictments against him. The one upon which he is now being tried is that for the murder of Castner. There are some fifty witnesses examined on the part of the State, and the trial will, doubtless, occupy a week or more."—[Blade.]

Riot in Boston—One Man Stabbed—Great Excitement!

About 5 o'clock, Sunday evening, one of the most tremendous riots occurred in Ann street, that have been witnessed in Boston since the one in Broad street. The following, according to the Bee, are the facts of the case:—

The boatwain of the U. S. ship Ohio, came on shore to find a man belonging to the ship, and for that purpose entered the boarding house of Mr. Henry Forman (colored) in Ann street. In a short time after he entered, high words ensued between him and some of the inmates, which resulted in the boatwain's being stabbed so badly that he is not expected to survive.

In a few minutes thousands of people collected round the house of Forman crying aloud for vengeance—and setting on fire no other way to obtain it, armed themselves with stones, bricks, and other missiles which came to hand, and attacked the house with the greatest fury. Soon the windows and doors were entirely demolished; stones occasionally came from the inside of the house, and the blood which streamed from the faces of some of the rioters told fearfully how true their aim was taken.

A rush was made for the house by some of the mob and about fifty effected an entrance, when they commenced demolishing the furniture and throwing it out of the window. Mr. Forman however made his appearance from a back part of one of the rooms, armed with an axe, which he flourished with such effect that he soon cleared the house, and then made his appearance at the door, for the purpose, it was thought to explain; but no time was given him, as he was immediately assailed with a shower of stones, and was forced to retreat. A few of the most desperate ones rushed in, secured and disarmed him, and conveyed him into the street, where a crowd fell upon and pounded him in a most horrible manner. At one time he was knocked into the gutter, where he lay without any signs of life, and it was supposed he was dead; but he revived, and now lies in a dangerous situation, as does the boatwain of the Ohio.

Some half dozen Constables were present while this scene was being transacted, but their authority was trampled on, and they were obliged to wait patiently till they could be reinforced. As soon as our vigilant and active City Marshal made his appearance, however, order was in a measure restored.

From the excitement which prevailed at the time we were there, it was impossible to get at the facts. Thousands were there as late as seven o'clock, but apparently peaceably disposed, and we think as far as this riot is concerned, it will end here.

BROWNISM OR DEMOCRACY.—The genuine people feel that they want intelligence, want light, and they look eagerly around for it; but between them and the light stand over this immense body of shallow-pated politicians, who dread nothing so much as popular intelligence, and whose sole chance of success is in shutting out the light, and making the people believe that they, the people, are already masters of political science. Here lies the evil.

Now, in the name of science, of knowledge, of wisdom, of virtue, of the people, of outraged humanity, I for one solemnly and earnestly protest against this servility to the mass, a servility, to which man never submits in good faith nor in honest purpose; but for purposes always base and selfish. I love my country; I love her political institutions; and I am ambitious of seeing my countrymen taking the lead in every department of high and manly thought. I am not willing to be always dependent on foreigners for my intellectual nutriment. But so it must be till we cease to hold it democratic to echo only the thoughts of the people, even though it be the "sober second thoughts."—We must dare seek for truth, and dare utter it, and dare labor for the elevation of the people, instead of merely obeying them, which will never be obeying them, but the miserable demagogues and petty politicians, who are raised into importance by the energy with which they scream democracy, and by the loud, noisy professions they make on all occasions of devotion to the welfare of the people, and of their great willingness to receive the commands of the people, and to live and die in their services."

BEAUTIFUL REMINISCENCE.—In a well written article, entitled "Reminiscences of Washington Allston," published in the Christian World, occurs the following touching paragraph:—"I once," says the writer, "asked him why, among the many scripture subjects which he selected for the canvas, he had taken no part of the life of Christ for his theme. 'I have not done so,' he replied, 'because of my convictions concerning the nature of the mission, and the character of the Savior. These exalt him so far beyond such an apprehension of him as could alone enable me to communicate any idea of him I may strive to reach, that I should fail if I attempted it. I could not make him a study for art.'"

Business.—A gentleman called yesterday morning at the counting house of one of the iron merchants of this city to purchase fifty tons of big iron. In the course of the negotiation, the merchant was led to inquire to what purpose the iron was to be applied?

"To make weights for Yankee clocks," "Why what can you do with such many clocks?" "They are shipped to England." "Think of that! Fifty tons of iron for clock weights, each clock requiring, probably, less than five pounds. We saw it stated some time since in an English paper, that these clocks were being introduced into the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, and almost every workman was becoming the owner of one of them."—[U. S. Gazette.]

NICE FISH.—The New Haven Courier says that at Cape May, at the mouth of the Delaware, both sexes bathe together. They have fitting but grotesque dresses, and there they toss and tumble and roll in the breakers, like so many porpoises. The surf rolls in upon the hard and beautiful beach, sometimes 20 feet high, and every day, during the fashionable season, five hundred men and women may be seen in the breakers at one time.

A contemporary gives the following degree of meanness:

Mean. To take a paper and never pay for it.

Meaner. To refuse to take it out of the office without paying up arrears.

Meanest. To borrow it from a gentleman instead of subscribing for it like a gentleman.

What a curious being a PRINTER is. He stands with his *sets*, and *sets* when he stands, and when much effect, an anecdote in relation to one of our first recollections. At the age of seven years, when in 1775, the minute men from a hundred towns in the province were marching at a moment's warning to the scene of opening war, many of them called at his father's house in Quinby, (the house of the late Dr. the hospitality of John Adams. All were lodged in the house which the house would contain; others in the barns and wherever they could find a place. There were then in his father's kitchen some dozen of the power spoons, and he well recollected going into the kitchen and seeing some of the men engaged in running those spoons into bullets for the use of the troops.

"Do you wonder," said he, "that a boy of seven years of age, who witnessed this scene, should be a patriot?" From the roof of the highest house in Brantree Hill, from the flames of burning Charlestown. These scenes were vivid in his recollection, and he spoke of them and other scenes of those days, as no other living man could speak.

CERRAN said to Father O'Leary, "Reverend father, I wish you were St. Peter!" "Why?" said the priest. "Because then you would have the keys of Heaven, and could let me in." "I had better have the keys," said father O.,

Poetry.

THE DROWNED MARINER.

A mariner sat in the shadows one night,
The wind was whirling the moonlight pale,
And the phosphor gleam'd in the wake of the whale,
As it flound'ed in the sea;
The sea was flying about the sky,
The gathering winds were whistling by,
And the wave, as it tower'd, then fell in spray,
Look'd an emerald wall in the moonlight ray.

The mariner sway'd and rock'd on the mast,
But the tumult plied him well;
Down the rigging he clung as he cast,
And the monsters watch'd as they hurried past,
Or lightly rose and fell—
For their blood, damp throes were under the tide,
And they held as they pass'd the vessel's side,
And their filmy eyes all huge and grim,
Glared fiercely up, and they glared at him.

Now freshens the gale, and the brave ship goes
Like an uncur'd steel along;
A sheet of flame is the spray she throws,
As her gullion hovers the water's throng;
But the ship is fleet and strong;
The topmast is reef'd, and the sails are fur'd;
And onward she sweeps on her way, as if
And dipth her spars in the surging flood;
But there comes no chill to the mariner's blood.

Wildly she rocks, but he swings at ease,
And holdeth by the shroud;
And as she careens to the crowling breeze,
The geying deep he watches and sees;
And the surging heareth loud.
Was that a face, looking up at him,
With its pallid cheeks, and eyes dim?
Did it beckon him down? Did it call his name?
Now rolleth the ship the way whence it came.

The mariner look'd, and he saw, with dread,
A face he knew too well;
And the cold eyes glared, the eyes of the dead,
And his long hair out of the vessel's spread,
Was there a tale to tell?
The stout ship rock'd with a reeling swell,
And the mariner groan'd, as all he fell;
For ever down, as he plunged on her side,
The dead face gleam'd from the briny tide.

Behold these, mariner, well of the past:
A voice calls loud for thee:
There's a stifled prayer, the first, the last;
The plunging sheet, the helpless cry—
O, where shall thy burial be?
Behold thee of oaths, that were lightly spoken;
Behold thee of vows that were lightly broken;
Behold thee of thine own life, that thou hast
For thou art alone on the raging sea.

Alone in the dark, alone on the wave,
To buffet the storm alone;
To struggle against all thy watery grave,
To struggle, and feel there is none to save!
God shield thee, helpless one!
The stout limbs yield, for their strength is past;
The trembling hands on the deep are cast;
The white brow bows beneath the madden'd brow,
Then slowly sinks—the struggle is o'er.

Down, down where the storm is hush'd to sleep,
Where the sea its dirge shall swell;
Where the amber-drops of tears shall weep,
And the rose-lips of life shall keep;
There thou shalt slumber well.
The gem and the pearl lie heaped at thy side;
They fell from the neck of the beautiful bride,
From the strong chest and the maiden's brow,
As they slowly sunk to the wave below.

A peopled home is the ocean-bed;
The mother and the child are there;
The fervent youth and the hoary head,
The maid, with her locks of golden spread,
The babe, with its silken hair;
As the water moves they lightly sway,
And the tranquil lights on their features play;
And there is each cherub and the madden'd form,
Away from decay, and away fit morn storm.

Miscellany.

HISTORY.

Perhaps no branch of literature has been cultivated with more assiduity, in the present age, than History; and in no province have the writers of our own nation gained more applause than in this. We are now furnished with a luxuriant crop of publications on the subject of general as well as national history: from the extended detail to the minute abridgement, all tastes are consulted, and all conditions accommodated.

Hence retrospective knowledge has been rapidly diffused; and an acquaintance with historical evidence is no longer confined to the learned, but may be found among the lowest ranks of the people. The cobbler will now descend in days of yore, regulate the balance of power, and lay down the principles of liberty; at the same time that he is ignorant of what is passing at the next door, has no power to adjust, but to keep his share of custom from the next stall, and feels the only liberty he enjoys, is to work or starve.

History is certainly adapted to enlighten the mind, as well as to entertain the fancy; but on the plan it is now composed, the number of those who read it, and apply it to useful purposes, is not great. To extract its beneficial essence, requires some judgment. It has been called, if I mistake not, 'the science of instructing by examples.' I would beg leave to dissent from this definition, and describe it as the science that warns by contraries.

For what does History in general present to a contemplative mind? A disgusting detail of follies and crimes; of the insolence of power, and the degradation and misery of our kind. It records wars that have swept the earth with the scourge of desolation; it harrows our feelings with massacres, at which humanity turns pale; it tortures our mind with the recitals of inquisitions, and persecutions, for no other crime but worshipping God according to the dictates of one's own conscience; it displays elevated rank and power, too frequently disgraced by atrocities that freeze us with horror, by wanton and capricious follies, that sicken and disgust.

Who are the most prominent portraits on the canvass of History?—The blood stained tyrant, the factious partisan, and the most abandoned enemies of virtue and of power, and lay down the principles of liberty; at the same time that he is ignorant of what is passing at the next door, has no power to adjust, but to keep his share of custom from the next stall, and feels the only liberty he enjoys, is to work or starve.

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foot in diameter, and that ten or fifteen gallons of blood are thrown out of the heart at a stroke with an immense velocity, through a tube of a foot diameter.

It has been well observed, that we cannot be sufficiently grateful that all our vital motions are involuntary, and independent of our care. We should have enough to do had we to keep our hearts beating, and our stomachs at work. Did these things depend, not to say upon our effort, but even upon our bidding, upon our care and attention, they would leave us leisure for nothing else. Constantly must we have been upon the watch and constantly in fear: night and day our thoughts must have been devoted to this one object; for the location of the action even for a few seconds, would be fatal. Such a constitution would have been incompatible with repose.

The wisdom of the Creator, says a distinguished anatomist, is in nothing seen more gloriously than in the heart. And how well does it perform its office! An anatomist who understood its structure might say beforehand that it would play; but from the complexity of its mechanism, and the delicacy of many of its parts, he must be apprehensive that it would always be liable to derangement, and that it would soon work itself out.

Yet does this wonderful machine go on, night and day, for eighty years together, at the rate of a hundred thousand strokes every twenty-four hours, having at every stroke a great resistance to overcome, and it continues this action for this length of time without disorder, and without weariness. That it should continue this action for this length of time without disorder is wonderful; that it should be capable of continuing it without weariness is still more astonishing. Never, for a single moment night or day, does it intermit its labor, neither through our walking nor our sleeping hours. On it goes, without intermission, at the rate of a hundred thousand strokes every twenty-four hours; yet it never feels fatigued, it never seems exhausted. Rest would have been incompatible with its functions. While it slept the whole machinery must have stopped, and the animal inevitably perish. It was necessary that it should be made capable of working forever without the cessation of a moment—without the least degree of weariness. It is so made; and the power of the Creator in so constructing it can in nothing be exceeded but by his wisdom!

THE MIGHTY DEAD.

What a scene would be presented to our eyes could we congregate beneath some vast and shadowy dome the spirits of the illustrious dead!—The spectacle would be imposing beyond all earth can display, all that imagination can embody. Even were we to select the mental and moral princes from among the names of contemporary times, and bring them together while yet in their imperfect corporeal existence, it would be such a meeting as the world has never beheld. But what if we could command the spell of Endor's sorcerer to evoke from their silent dwellings and gather in ghostly convention all the noble souls which have quickened these frames of clay for nine score generations! What a general assembly of earth's first-born children would be there! A spiritual congress of what unparalleled magnificence and power! How would the man who has imbued his soul with the spirit of the past, and paid his intellectual worship at the universal shrine stand fixed and rooted in overmastering awe before the grand æthereal council; this senate of nations; this parliament of ages! From all climes they come, all tribes, all dynasties—unsexed, unbodied; divested of their temporal distinctions, and preserving only the original worth and energy of their natures. They come—the imperishable essences of those who lived and walked and suffered among their fellows; who labored for the welfare of humanity, and toiled to build themselves a name "the world would not willingly let die." They come! the light of intelligence beaming in their eyes, and the atmosphere of immortality shining around them. They come! scions from all branches of the tree of Adam; those who opposed the tyrant and upheld the right; those who fed the fires of truth amidst gloom and darkness; and those who, unsoftened, touched the chords of humanity, and breathed immortal strains of poetry and feeling; recalling for awhile the hardened hearts of men from war and bloodshed, tumult and distress.

THE TEARS OF JESUS.

Pitiable, indeed, must be the state of that mind which can find itself at ease to debate a question of metaphysical divinity in the presence of the Redeemer's tears. Yet there are men whose creed has no place even for his sacred grief; who are actually annoyed at these tears wept over perishing sinners, as at heterodox variance with the divine decrees: who frown at this precious divinity of infinite love, as inconsistent with their views of divine inflexibility. There are those who would rather these tears had never been shed, or that the record of this burst of divine compassion should be expunged from the sacred page, than that it should remain as an obstacle to their logical views of the divine purposes. But we linger here with doubt, we love to remain within the softening influence, the hallowed contagion of the Redeemer's tears; we bless him for them; we regard the melting scene as only inferior in pathos, in tender and solemn grandeur, to Calvary itself.

When Jesus afterwards turned to the morning daughters of Jerusalem as they followed him to Calvary, and said, "Weep not for me, but weep for yourselves," he sought, by that admonition, to impress them with the magnitude of the calamity which awaited them; a calamity so pregnant with woe, that had all the tears shed from the creation, been reserved for that event, had all the universe joined and aided them in the mighty grief, it would not have equalled the greatness of the occasion.

But his own tears should affect us more deeply with the greatness of the occasion, than the sight of all creation in tears. To think that Jesus wept, that tears fell from his eyes of incarnate perfection, how great must have been the calamity of soul lost, immortal nature perishing under the frown of God. And he would encourage us to infer, that making the necessary allowance for the difference between his earthly and his heavenly state, his nature is still the same; that no sinner perishes unpitied, unlamented. He would have the ministers of his gospel to mingle their appeals and warnings with tears, and to assure the impenitent that if they finally perish, they descend into perdition bathed in the tears of divine compassion. [Harris.]

CHILDREN.—How little do they who have grown up to man's estate trouble themselves about the feelings of children! It would really seem as if they fancied that children were destitute of all those fine and delicate springs of emotion, which are recognized in mature life, and are the sources of all our joys and sorrows. It is time that the grown-up world went to school to some one who has not forgotten the tender susceptibilities of childhood, that it may learn to sympathize with the little sufferers. The germinating bud has within its folded recesses all the beauty and the fragrance of the flower; the gentle distillations of heaven sink as sweetly in its secluded shrine; and the sunbeams fall there as soothingly, as on the proudest petals that claim all to themselves. How many a sweet spirit withers beneath the blighting frost of the unsympathizing guardian; how many a one retires to weep in solitude, because it is not loved as it would be, and is not comprehended in its affection! We little imagine what arena we read, when the words "of such is the kingdom of heaven," pass our unheeded utterance. [Rufus Dawes.]

THE SAD TRUTH.—O! how difficult it is to engrave upon our hearts the sad truth that all we possess upon the earth is lent to us for a time, and for a short time: that to-morrow, perhaps, the object of our fond affections may lay a corpse; that all that our soul has made, may be a mere source of joy and happiness, shall be confounded with the dust of the earth! Disciple of Jesus! when will you cease to make idols of those objects which the Lord has entrusted to you, that you might consecrate them to his service? When will you learn to think, to love, and to act, as strangers and pilgrims, for whom there is but one thing needful—to reach your native country?—And you, ye men of the world, when will you cease to hew out unto yourselves in the wilderness, "broken cisterns which can hold no water?" When will you cease to "sow the wind, and reap the whirlwind?" When will you cease to seek your happiness, your peace, your life, in that which shall disappear to-morrow, like the stubble

which the wind scattereth? Ah! if Jesus shed tears of compassion over the guilty Jerusalem, tears of tenderness over the tomb of a friend, what bitter tears must he have shed over your deplorable folly! [Bonnet.]

A CALM.

O! for one draught of cooling northern air!
That might purify my feverish brow,
And part its currents round my fever'd brow!
Ocean, and sky, and earth! a blustering calm
Shall sweep away the storm, and leave me
O, lift the wave, and bend the distant plume,
Breeze! where'er thy lagging pinions stray,
Triumphant burst upon the evening air,
And sweep the clouds and swell the clinging sail!
Arouse the opal clouds that o'er us sleep,
Sound thy shrill whistle! we will follow thee!
Thou wast in all the storm-drops of the north,
Yet from thy home of ice, come forth, O breeze, come forth!

Popular Errors in Medicine.

Many people put great faith in the wholesome-ness of eating only one dish at dinner. They suppose that the mixture of substances prevents easy digestion. They would not eat fish and flesh, fowl and beef, animal food and vegetables. This is absurdity. What dinner sits easier on the stomach than a slice of roast or boiled mutton, and carrots or turnips, and the indispensable potato? What man ever felt the worse for a cut of cod or turbot, followed by a beef-steak or a slice of roast beef and pudding? In short, a variety of wholesome food does not seem incompatible at meals, if one does not eat to much—here the error lies.

It is a common practice with bathers, after having walked on a hot day to the sea side, to sit down on the cold damp rocks till their feet become going into the water if over fatigued, or after profuse and long continued perspiration, but always prefer plunging in while warm, strong and vigorous, and even with the first drops of perspiration on your brow. There is no fear of sudden transitions from heat to cold being fatal. Many nations run from the hot bath and plunge naked in the snow. What is to be feared is sudden cold after exhaustion of the body, and while the animal powers are not sufficient to produce a re-action or recovery of the animal heat.

There is a favorite error of rendering infants and children advanced children hardy and strong by plunging them into cold water. This will certainly not prevent strong infants from growing stronger, but it will, and often does, kill three children out of five. Infants always thrive the best with a moderate warmth, and a milk-warm bath. The same rule applies to the clothing of infants and children. No child should have so light clothing as to make it feel the effects of cold: warm materials, loose and wide made clothing, and exercise, are all indispensable for the health of the little ones. But above all things, their heads should be kept cool and generally uncovered.

Many people so late as yesterday would lead one to suppose that sleep was one of those lazy, slothful bad practices, that the sooner the custom was abolished the better. Sleep is as necessary to a man as food, and as some do with one third of the food that others absolutely require, so five hours' sleep is amply sufficient for one, while another requires seven or eight hours. Some men cannot by any possibility, sleep more than four or five hours in twenty-four; and therefore, true to the inherent selfishness of human nature, they abuse all who sleep longer. No man should be taunted for sleeping eight hours if he can.

Many people do not eat salt with their food, and the fair sex have a notion that this substance darkens the complexion. Salt seems essential for the health of every human being, more especially in the summer months. Without salt the body becomes infected with intestinal worms. The case of a lady is mentioned in a medical journal, who had a natural antipathy to salt, and never used it with her food. The consequence was, she became dreadfully infested with these animals. A punishment once existed in Holland, by which criminals were denied the use of salt. The same consequence followed with these wretched beings. We rather think a prejudice exists with some of giving little or no salt to children. No practice can be more cruel or absurd.

THE MACKEREL.

This fish is one of the most beautiful that the sea affords. It has almost continually changing colors, and then the modes of catching it, the practice prevailed of taking in seines by moonlight; and seines are still used to great advantage and extent in some parts of Nova Scotia. The fisherman of New England, at the present time, use the hook principally, though there are indications that some other means must be resorted to, or the business be abandoned. When first seen upon the coast in the spring, the fish is thin and poor, and voyagers in quest of it hardly pay their expenses, even when full fares are obtained. The course of our fishermen in pursuit of the mackerel is commonly as follows. They seek for, and generally find it, in the vicinity of the Cape of the Delaware, about the month of May; and, following it north and east, as the season advances, they "make fare" in the Bay of Fundy, in July and August, in the Bay of Chaleur, in September, and sometimes in the latter Bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the month of October. More frequently, however, they are following it on its return west and south, before the equinoctial gale. They seldom pursue it further in autumn than the cape of Massachusetts, or the shoals of Nantucket. At times, great quantities are taken all along the coast, in small boats, and landsmen, women, and children leave their accustomed employments, and by the use of pans, baskets, trays, pitchforks, and the like, show how true it is, that "necessity is the mother of invention."

The master of the mackerel vessel, after reaching some well known resort of the fish, furls all his sails except the main sail, brings his vessel's bows to the wind, and ranges his crew at proper intervals along one of his sides, and without a mackerel in sight attempt to raise a school of shoal, by throwing over bait. If he succeeds to his wishes, a scene ensues which can hardly be described, but which it were worth a trip to the fishing ground to witness. We have heard more than one fisherman say, that he had caught sixty mackerel in a minute; and when he was told, that at that rate, he had taken thirty-six hundred in an hour, and that, with another person as expert, he would catch a whole fare in a single day, he would reject the figures, as proving nothing beyond a wish to undervalue his skill. Certain it is, that some active young men will make in a single day, off a fish, and throw out the line for another, with a single motion, and repeat the act, in so rapid succession, that their arms seem continually on the swing. To be high in is an object of earnest desire among the ambitious; and the muscular ease, the precision and adroitness of movements, which such men exhibit in the strife, are admirable. While the school remains alongside, and will take the hook, the excitement of the men, and the rushing noise of the fish in their beautiful and manifold evolutions in the water, arrest the attention of the most careless observer. Oftentimes the fishing ceases in a moment, and as if put an end to by magic; the fish, according to the fishermen's con- sideration, strike the hook, and are suddenly disappear from sight.

Eight, ten, and even twelve thousand have been caught, and must now be, "dressed down." This process covers the persons of the crew, the deck, the tubs, and everything near, with blood and garbage; and, as it is often performed in darkness and weariness, and under the reaction of overtasked nerves, the novice, and the gentleman or amateur fisher, who hitherto had been and participated in nothing but keen sport, become disgusted. They ought to remember, that in the recreations of manhood, as in those of youth, the toil of hauling the hand-sled up hill is, generally, in proportion to the steepness and slipperiness of the slope, and the velocity of the descent.

The approach of night, and the disappearance of the mackerel, closing all labor with the hook and line, the fish, as they are dressed, are thrown into casks of water, to rid them of blood. The deck is then cleared and washed; the mainsail is hoisted down, and the foresail is hoisted in its stead; a lantern is placed in the rigging; a watch is set to sail the fish and keep a lookout for the night; and the master and the remainder of his crew, at a late hour seek repose. The earliest gleams of light find the anxious master awake, hurrying forward preparations for the morning's meal, and making other arrangements for a renewal of the previous day's work. But the means which were

so successful then, fail now, and perhaps for days to come; for the capricious creatures will not take the hook, nor can all the art of the most sagacious and experienced induce them to bite. Repeating, however, the operation which we have described, from time to time, and until a load has been obtained, or until the mackerel becomes despondent, or until the bait is consumed, the vessel returns to port, and hauls in at the inspector's wharf, where the fish, many or few, are landed, sorted into three qualities, weighed, and re-picked. In two or three days she is refitted and on her way to the fishing ground. Meanwhile, the owner, and all others who inquire, "what luck," learn from some wise "old salt," (and there is always a Sir Oracle) how much knowledge the mackerel have acquired since the previous season. Having been thus employed until the cold weather approaches, or the fish leave the coast, the smaller vessels haul up, and their skippers pass the winter in cracking nuts, or boasting of good catches, while the larger vessels go south, and engage in freighting.

The bait, which, we have said, is thrown overboard to attract the fish to the surface, is usually composed of small mackerel, or salted herrings cut in small pieces. As economy and success alike require a careful use of it, the master seldom allows other hands than his own to dispose of it. It was formerly the duty of the man who kept the watch on deck, in the night, to cut the bait on the block. But the bait-man has taken his place of this noisy and tedious procedure. Nothing, certainly, in the time of our fishermen, now living, has so much increased their joy as its introduction. The labor-saving, sleep-promising machine, as constructed at first, was extremely simple. It was a box, which was made to stand on end, and had a crank projecting through its side, while internally, it had a wooden roller armed with small knives, in rows, so arranged that, when the roller was turned, the fish to be ground or cut up should undergo the operation by coming between these rows of knives and others which were arranged along a board that sloped towards the bottom.

As already remarked, the mackerel fishery is as old as any other, and was once assessed in Massachusetts, and was only too long the lead but remains it. This business has been extensive and successful; at present it is diminishing.—N. A. Review.

FATHERS AND MOTHERS.

We have recently noticed the phrase, "Paternal Associations," from which we infer that fathers, as well as mothers have become interested in the great subject of the right training of children, and that they meet, I say, they meet, in a simple way, to discuss the subject, and to decide upon the most suitable person to fill a vacant office—to converse upon this political movement or that agricultural plan; but that, remembering that God has committed to their care undying souls, have met to inquire of each other how they can be successfully aided in the great work of leading them in a safe path.

To many, to some even not mere men of the world, perhaps this may seem a small occasion to call men together. If it should be so deemed, the feeling must arise, in a greater or less degree, from the force of habit, or the power of association over the mind, by which objects are viewed through false mediums.

If we regard our children, merely as inhabitants of the world, surely it is no important question to ask, how they can be brought forward in life with feelings, habits, and principles that will make them happy themselves and sources of happiness to those with whom they associate? how they shall become stable and manly; how they shall inspire them with respect for true and solid worth, and enable them to stand aloof from its opposite? As iron sharpeneth iron, so doth the countenance of a man his friend. Would it not be with this as other subjects, that benefit would arise, from investigation. And then how naturally, how necessarily we become interested in subjects, which we investigate; and this in the successful prosecution of any work, is a great point gained. Who has censured those associations, that inquire how they can become better farmers? Have not the intelligent seen at a glance, that inquiry efforts, and that education of our children includes something far higher than apertains to this life. Each one of our cherished little ones is destined to reach a point in eternity, where he shall have experienced greater happiness or endured deeper suffering than has ever been, or ever will be experienced by all that have existed, or that ever will exist in this evanescent world, and beyond this point is—ETERNITY, from which neither we nor our children can escape.—[Wreath.]

SCANDAL—A CONFERENCE.

'Well,' said Mrs. Jones, 'that Mrs. Lively has the longest tongue of any woman in this town.—I am perfectly disgusted with her tattling about everybody's business. I wish she would never come inside of my doors again.' 'It would be well,' said Mrs. Barker, 'if people would determine never to say behind their neighbor's backs any thing that they were unwilling to say before their faces. There is Mrs. Touchy, I reckon will never speak to Mrs. Jones, who's Mrs. Touchy?—every body knows that she's not a bit better than she should be.' 'Well,' said Mrs. Seemgood, 'it is a pity that Christians can't live together in harmony. I'm sure the minister preaches enough about it.—I find that it's as much as I can do to attend to my own business, without looking after my neighbors.'

But some people seem to have nothing else to do but amuse themselves and watch others. There is Mrs. Levity who was out riding last Sunday evening after Church, when she had much better have been at home attending to her family—besides what an example for a Professor to set before the world.—'Have you heard,' said Mrs. Sanctity, 'what a dreadful quarrel brother and sister Peevish have had? They live together like cat and dog, and at last they have come to open war. What a pity—what a reproach it would bring upon the christian name if it was ever to get out. And I'll be bound there are evilly disposed people enough to talk about it.' 'That just puts me in mind,' said Mrs. Seemgood, 'that Mr. Merry, a tailor, told my husband yesterday, that he saw brother John come home drunk and noisy, and was almost sure he had been drinking. But I don't believe it, for Merry is always trying to hatch up something about Christians to do injury to the church.'

The time when this conference took place it is not important to our purpose to specify. It may have been during a morning call, over a social cup of tea or at an evening visit. We note one remarkable circumstance about it that each of our good sisters despised tattlers, yet were guilty themselves. Doubtless Mrs. Seemgood was concerned lest the harmony and love of church members should be impaired; and there is no more doubt that Mrs. Sanctity wore a very long face, and most plausibly lamented the fallings of poor brother Peevish. Yet Mrs. Barker told Mrs. Touchy, who Mrs. Jones had said, she had seen her told wherever they went about sister Levity's ride and brother Johnson's drinking, and yet, in the latter case, Seemgood herself did not believe it. Did they pray for the offenders?—doubtful. Certain it is, they were neither of them privately and affectionately told of their faults.

A great difficulty in the way of curing tattlers is, that no one feels his case in the one pointed out.—They that talk of tattlers are tattlers themselves ordinarily. The way to cure it is not to talk, but cease talking. Yet it is so trifling, and ridiculous, that it is hard either from the pulpit or the press to treat it with sufficient patience or seriousness. We are aware that there are many minds so elevated about such trifling that it all passes them by as the idle wind. But there are also many minds that are so low, that they never get a point of view toward them and upon whose minds the downward of harpies reeve.—Offence once taken they are morose and sour in all their demeanor and henceforth are unapproachable by words, smooth or rough. Where such feelings exist in a church the Spirit will not dwell.—prayer will be hindered and souls lost. Reader, are you a tattler? Think well before you decide that you are not. If you are convicted, repent.—St. Louis Obs.

THE HABITS OF A MAN OF BUSINESS.—A sacred regard to the principles of justice, forms the basis of every transaction and regulates the conduct of the upright man of business. He is strict in keeping his engagements—does nothing carelessly or in a hurry—employs no body to do what he

can easily do himself—keeps every thing in its proper place—leaves nothing undone which ought to be done, and which circumstances permitted him to do—keeps his designs and business from the view of others—is prompt and decisive with his customers, and does not overtrade for his capital—prefers short credits to long ones, and cash to credit transactions at all times when they can be advantageously made either in buying or selling—and small profits in credit cases with little risk to the chance of better gains with more hazard.—He is clear and explicit in all his bargains—leaves nothing of consequence in writing—keeps copies of all his important letters which he sends away, and transmits all his accounts current to his customers as much as possible, and all sorts of accommodation in money matters, and law suits, where there is the least hazard—economical in his expenditure, always living within his income—keeps a memorandum book with a pencil in his pocket, in which he notes every little particular relative to appointments, addresses, and petty cash matters—is cautious how he becomes security for any person, and is generous only when urged by motives of humanity.

LOW FARE.

The present low rate of fare between this River and Boston has convinced many in the community that too cheap travelling is as great an evil as too expensive travelling, that too low fare is as great a nuisance to the public, as too high fare is a burden to them. Whoever has observed the travellers who have thronged the Boats since the fare has been down to twenty-five cents, must be convinced that it would have been much better for the country and for the travellers themselves, had large part of them remained at home. It is estimated that a thousand people go to Boston every week who would not go, if the fare was established at a proper price. The average expense of these people is at least four dollars, if we reckon their time at only twenty-five cents a day. This makes a direct tax upon the poorer classes of our people, of about sixteen thousand dollars a month, for which in most cases, no compensation at all is returned. If this tax was levied by government, for however useful purposes it might be, it would not be tolerated for a moment; we should be in a revolution at once. As it is, it is paid freely. But the country suffers from it. Many who travel neglect their business, spend every day in the city, and leave their property or rent, and leave their tax-gatherers, their shoemakers and their blacksmith unpaid. Others who have a few dollars to spend, go to Boston and purchase their articles there, often paying much more for them than they could get the same goods for, within a stone's throw from their homes. This cheap travelling causes the country to suffer for want of labor, it causes the manufacturer and mechanic to suffer because it lessens the home demand for their goods, and it injures the trader in as much as it diverts trade from its natural course. But the great mass of the public will not be convinced of these facts till they have had sad experience in this matter.

When they find their farms and shops suffering from neglect; when they discover that the Boston merchant who pays a rent of two or three thousand dollars a year and other expenses in proportion, cannot afford to sell his goods so cheap as the country trader can, whose expenses are comparatively nothing, and who gets his goods originally about as cheap as the Boston man; when they find that they often purchase in Boston, goods manufactured near their own homes, and have paid for transportation and commission extra; when they find that themselves and their neighbors are less satisfied with their homes than they were before they went away; when they know that they can learn almost as much by reading as they can by travelling; when they discover that by a little attention to their diet and habits of living, they can secure better health than they can by going over the salt water; when they find they have lawyers fees to pay, because they have spent in travelling the money with which they ought to have paid their other debts; then and not till then will they mania for travelling cease. The evil will then cure itself, but it will be cured by dear bought experience.

This cheap travelling must also be very undesirable to the boat owners and boat managers. How much more pleasant it must be to carry a hundred people for two hundred dollars, than it is to carry eight hundred for the same sum. Moderate and reasonable rates of fare, like moderate and reasonable profits on goods, and moderate and reasonable wages, are always safest and best, for the country, for the carrier and the carrier.—[Gardiner Ledger.]

MR. ADAMS.—Now that this venerable patriot is beyond the reach of party slanders, men of all creeds are willing to do him honor. As the testimony of an opponent is regarded of great value, we quote the following from the New York Evening Post. Speaking of his late triumphal journey, it says:—

While he was President of the United States, he used to come and go with as little notice as almost any other passenger on the steamboats and stage coaches. Yet he is a better and an honest man than some who have suffered more of this popular incense, owing, no doubt, to their possessing certain attractive qualities of character, which do not belong to Mr. Adams. People are shy of approaching one who bristles with sharp points and controversies like a porcupine. For the present, there seems a disposition to forego this shyness and to do honor to one who, fifteen years ago, held the place of Chief Magistrate of our nation, who was, probably, the most learned man that ever administered a government, and who, in his old age, has become one of the most dreaded debaters in our national legislature. The veteran politician wears gracefully the honors which have been so long in coming, and evidently enjoys with a great zest the demonstrations of respect which are shown him.

NEW USE OF THE TOMATO.—The Cheraw (Ga.) Gazette states that, in addition to the advantages of the Tomato for table use, the vine is of great value as food for cattle, especially cows. It is stated that a cow fed on Tomato vines will give more milk, and yield butter of finer flavor, and in greater abundance, than on any other food ever tried. It is thought, too, that more good food for cattle, and at less expense, can be raised from a given quantity of ground planted in Tomatoes, than from any other vegetable known in the Southern country.

VETERAN CORPS.—During the American war, eighty old German soldiers, after having long served under different monarchs in Europe retired to America, and converted their swords to ploughshares, voluntarily formed themselves into a company, distinguished themselves in various actions in the cause of independence. The captain was nearly one hundred years old, had been in the army forty years, and present in seventeen battles. The drummer was ninety-four, and the youngest man in the corps on the verge of seventy. Instead of a cockade, each man wore a piece of black crepe, as a mark of sorrow, for being obliged, at an advanced period of life, to bear arms. "But," said the veterans, "we should be deficient in gratitude, if we did not act in defence of a country which has afforded us a generous asylum, and protected us from tyranny and oppression." Such a band of soldiers never before, perhaps, appeared in a field of battle.

KNOWLEDGE THE SOURCE OF ELOQUENCE.—What we know thoroughly we usually express clearly, since ideas will supply words, but words will not always supply ideas. I have myself heard a common blacksmith eloquent, when welding of iron has been the theme.

The Constitution of Maine is the only one in the Union that renders the support of such an imperative on her citizens. The words are, "it shall be the duty of the Legislature to require the sev-

eral towns to make suitable provision, at the expense, for the support and maintenance of the public schools," &c. And, again, "it shall be the duty of the Legislature to suitably encourage, academies, colleges and seminaries of learning within the State." This Constitution, the pen of the late and much learned Mr. Hallowell, an active member of the United States Senate.—[Madisonian.]

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